

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Seneca Creek State Park

MIHP # M:19-38

Gaithersburg vicinity

Montgomery County, Maryland

Park = 1955

Public

Seneca Creek State Park occupies 6,290 acres located along Great Seneca Creek in western Montgomery County. Clopper Lake and the river provide a dramatic focus for the park, which encompasses a variety of scenic landscapes ranging from steep wooded bluffs along the river to rolling farmlands that occupy the elevated ridges above the river. The State of Maryland developed the park for conservation and recreation purposes. The state began land acquisition in 1955 with the purchase of 255 acres. The bulk of the land, 5,977 acres, was acquired from the 1960s through the 1980s.

As a cultural landscape, the land comprising Seneca Creek State Park exhibits the influences of three land uses. Historically, the land supported industry and agriculture. Since 1955, MdDNR's management decisions to maintain and to develop recreation facilities for the park have influenced the landscape. The current appearance of the park reflects the industrial and agricultural history of the area, as well as recent park policies for cohesive park management.

Seneca Creek State Park as a distinguishable entity does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Properties as a park due to its recent age and to the recent dates of its management practice and recreation facilities. However, the park includes many historic resources that illustrate the industrial, agricultural, and architectural history in this section of Montgomery County. While none of the resources contributes to the park as a historic entity, many of the resources in the downstream section of the park contribute to the Seneca Historic District (MIHP # M:17-63), which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. This historic district recognizes the early history of the area from 1800 to the early twentieth century.

Inventory No. M:19-38

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Seneca Creek State Park

other

2. Location

street and number	11950 Clopper Road	not for publication
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city, town	Gaithersburg	vicinity
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county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number	580 Taylor Avenue, E-3	telephone	(410) 260-8164
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city, town	Annapolis	state	MD	zip code	21401
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4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery county Courthouse tax map and parcel: Multiple

city, town	Rockville	liber	folio
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5. Primary Location of Additional Data

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contributing Resource in National Register District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recorded by HABS/HAER
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historic Structure Report or Research Report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

6. Classification

[illegible]

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SENECA CREEK STATE PARK
Section 7

MIHP # M:19-38

SUMMARY

Not evaluated - archeological sites ☐ 33
Resources not NR eligible ☐ 61
Built resources NR listed ☐ 3
Built resources contributing to Seneca Historic District ☐ 7
Built resources NR eligible ☐ 11
☐ -----
Total Resources ☐ 115

Seneca Creek State Park occupies 6,290 acres located along Great Seneca Creek in western Montgomery County. The highest points in the park are uplands overlooking Great Seneca Creek approximately 412 feet above mean sea level (asml). Clopper Lake and the river provide a dramatic focus for the park, which encompasses a variety of scenic landscapes ranging from steep wooded bluffs along the river to rolling farmlands that occupy the elevated ridges above the river (Figures 1 and 2).

As a park, the DNR's management objectives have been to protect and interpret the park's historic and natural resources and to provide recreational opportunities. Land was acquired for the park initially in 1955 and continued through 1990. All the recreational facilities were constructed post 1973. These include a dammed lake, a boat ramp, disc golf course, picnic areas, and hiking trails. Visitor amenities include a visitor center, parking areas, and bathrooms. A separate maintenance yard located off Clopper Road (MD 117) services the park. The road network primarily consists of two-lane country roads that were established in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These roads were paved during the twentieth century and are maintained by the state of Maryland or Montgomery County. A smaller road system was created within the Clopper Lake day use area around 1979, which is maintained by the DNR. The Seneca Creek Greenway Trail follows the creek from its confluence with the Potomac upstream to MD 355 and is the primary trail within the park. Additional trails are located within the Schaeffer Farm Trail System. The trails were established during the late 1990s.

The river valley carved by the Great Seneca Creek dominates the topography within the park. The hillsides and river valleys are heavily forested with hardwoods while high uplands support agriculture.

As discussed in Section 8 of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) Form, the current investigation found that the park as a distinguishable entity does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Maryland Register of Historic Properties as a park due to its recent age and to the recent dates of its management practice and recreation facilities. However, the park includes many historic resources that illustrate the industrial, agricultural, and architectural history in this section of Montgomery County. While none of the resources contributes to the park as a historic entity, many of the resources in the downstream section of the park contribute to the Seneca Historic District (MIHP # M:17-63), which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. This historic district recognizes the early history of the area from 1800 to the early twentieth century.

Several MHT inventoried properties are located within the park boundary but are not owned by the MdDNR. These properties include several bridges, including M:18-48, Montevideo Road over Seneca Creek; M:18-49, MD 28 over Seneca Creek (no longer extant); M:19-10, Waring Viaduct; and M:20-30, B&O Railroad Underpass. Two other properties are M:17-61, Upton Darby House and M:17-62, Poole's Store.

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DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on secondary documentation, historic maps, site inspection, personal communications, and the MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR DMI 2002). Historic maps used include the 1865 Martenet and Bond, 1879 Hopkins, 1908 Seneca USGS 15' quad, 1908 Rockville USGS 15' quad, 1950 Gaithersburg USGS 7.5' quad, and the 1953 Germantown USGS 7.5' quad.

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The LONG WALK SITE (18MO107) is a prehistoric lithic scatter situated on the margin of a ridge overlooking the Potomac River. Small drainages border the ridge to the east and west. R.E. McDaniel identified the site in 1975 during a reconnaissance survey of the bluffs in the vicinity of Seneca Creek (McDaniel 1977). McDaniel reported collecting quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite debitage from the site. Although he asserted on the Maryland Site Inventory form that the site dates from the Archaic and possibly Paleo-Indian periods, McDaniel did not identify the basis for this identification. The site was situated in a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn and soybeans when visited in February 2003. Due to limited surface visibility during the visit, the mapped site location could not be confirmed. The significance, size, integrity and function of the site are unknown.

The BLUFF GULLY SITE (18MO108) is a Late Archaic lithic scatter located on a high terrace immediately adjacent to the slopes of Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac River situated down a steep slope east of the site. The Potomac River lies approximately 475 ft south of the mapped site location. R.E. McDaniel identified the site in 1975 during a reconnaissance survey of the bluffs in the vicinity of Seneca Creek (McDaniel 1977). McDaniel reported collecting quartz, quartzite, rhyolite and chert artifacts, including a fragment of a Late Archaic side-notched projectile point from the site (McNamara 1977). Site 18MO108 was situated in a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn when visited in February 2003. Due to limited surface visibility during the visit, the mapped site location could not be confirmed. The significance, size, integrity and function of the site are unknown, but the slopes on the eastern margin of the site appeared to be moderately to severely eroded.

The CR SITE (18MO109) is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a terrace overlooking a deeply incised unnamed tributary of the Potomac River, approximately 2,500 ft west of Seneca Creek. Situated near the edge of no-till agricultural field, the site lies less than 150 ft west of the unnamed stream. R.E. McDaniel identified the site in 1975 during a reconnaissance survey of the bluffs in the vicinity of Seneca Creek (McDaniel 1977). McDaniel reported collecting quartz and quartzite lithic materials from an area measuring approximately 5 x 20 m (McNamara 1977). McNamara reviewed the cultural resources at Seneca Creek State Park in 1977 and observed that the CR site was located in a no-till agricultural field. The field remained untilled in February 2003 when it was visited by researchers from Goodwin & Associates, Inc (RCGA). Due to limited surface visibility during the visit, the mapped site location could not be confirmed. The significance, size, integrity and function of the site are unknown.

The BRICK HOUSE SPRING SITE (18MO118) reportedly is a multi-component prehistoric site that contains both Late Archaic and Late Woodland cultural components. Both components are characterized as short-term resource procurement camps. However, although the site file indicates that there is a Late Woodland component at the site, no evidence is offered in support of that claim. The site was reported in 1977 by an avocational archeologist who collected quartz flakes and Late Archaic PP/Ks (McNamara 1977) during a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the plowed field. There is no record of a visit to the site after this date. ☐ The archeological site file shows that this site occupies a hill slope south of River Road and east of an unnamed

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tributary of the Potomac River. Although the file indicates that the stream is a tributary of Seneca Creek, the site is actually near the head of Bull Run, which drains directly into the Potomac. A spring reportedly is located on the site, which lies at an elevation of approximately 330 ft amsl.

On February 6, 2003, a team from RCGA visited the site. The team found that, contrary to the information in the site files, site 18MO118 actually is located on flat ground east of Bull Run and west of the brick house once occupied by the park ranger. A single quartz flake was observed slightly west of where the site is mapped, and a concentration of weathered bivalves was noted on the far eastern portion of the site. It is unclear whether the shell deposit is part of a prehistoric midden or a historic scatter. The site is in a no-till agricultural field of hay and soybeans. Due to the level ground erosion does not seem to be a concern; however, previous plowing and collecting has damaged the site to an unknown extent. Modern equestrian activity also has disturbed the ground surface, but this activity does not seem to have impacted the site below the plowzone. The significance, size, integrity, and chronology of the site have not been determined fully. There is no documentation to support the claim of a Late Woodland component at this site other than its mention in the site files. McNamara (1977) states that there is little information available on 18MO118.

THE BRICK HOUSE SITE (18MO119) is classified as an Archaic period scatter of lithic materials that was reported by an avocational archeologist in 1977. The site was identified when lithic artifacts were observed eroding out of the cut bank that forms the driveway to the "Mill Keeper's" house and from the surface of a garden plot maintained by the 1974 park ranger Len Wilber (McDaniel 1974). A single, Late Archaic, quartz expanding-stem projectile point was recovered from the site (McNamara 1977). In 1977 the site was reported to be in an agricultural field that was partially plowed and partially fallow; the site also continued into the park ranger's garden plot (McNamara 1977). The closest water source is an unnamed tributary to Seneca Creek to the southwest; the elevation of the site is approximately 330 ft amsl.

During the RCGA site visit in 2003, the main area of the site was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested hay and soybeans. The area mapped for the site continues east across the access road to the mill keeper's house, and extends to the brick house owned by the park. The brick structure is surrounded by tree lines, and a tree line also is located between River Road and the no-till agricultural field. Because no subsurface investigations have been conducted at the site, its boundaries therefore are not precisely defined; the site could extend into the tree line north of the site and into the tree lines that surround the brick structure.

Intrusive agricultural activities and collecting previously have damaged the site, and the access road to the mill keeper's house clearly bisects the site. Moreover, construction of the brick house and installation of its water and sewer services may have impacted the site. No other damage to the site was observed.

The significance, size, integrity, and chronology of Site 18MO119 have not been determined fully. Whenever Ranger Len Wilbur tilled his potato garden, he reportedly unearthed more projectile points (PP/Ks) (Albiol personal communication). It is unclear where these PP/Ks currently are housed, or whether the collection is accessible for analysis.

The HIGH, HIGH SENECA SITE (18MO120) was reported to be a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter of unknown temporal period that was recorded by an avocational archeologist in 1977 following a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the plowed field. There is no record of a site visit after this date. The collection remains in the possession of the collector. The site is located on a ridge top north of Site 18MO123 and south of 18MO119, at an elevation of approximately 320 ft amsl. The site is located on a low rise at the top of a hill between two tributaries of Seneca Creek. The closest water source is an unnamed tributary of the Seneca Creek. At the time of the RCGA visit, the site was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested hay and soybeans. Surface visibility was less than 20 per cent, and no artifacts were observed during pedestrian reconnaissance. The only activities that have affected the site adversely include plowing, collecting and possibly light erosion. The significance, function, chronology, integrity and size of the site have not been determined.

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THE SENECA RIDGE SITE (18MO121) is recorded as an Archaic period base camp and tool-manufacturing site. It was reported by an avocational archeologist in 1977 who surface collected the site and who retains possession of the artifacts. Although the site file indicated that the site spanned all three subdivisions of the Archaic period, McDaniel reported recovering only Late Archaic PP/Ks (McNamara 1977). The source of the site file information concerning the site chronology is unclear. No subsequent site visits were reported. The site occupies a finger ridge at an elevation of between 330 – 340 ft amsl. The site file indicates that the nearest water source is Seneca Creek; however, it is actually an unnamed tributary drainage of Seneca Creek that lies northeast of the site.

During the RCGA site visit in 2003, the site area was located in a no-till agricultural field of harvested soybeans. The only reported damage to the site as occurred as a result of plowing and collecting, although construction and maintenance of the access road to the mill keeper's house undoubtedly has impacted the eastern portion of the site. At the time of the site visit a damaged quartz biface and a single quartz flake were observed south of the mapped site location along the western edge of the road; these artifacts were photographed and left in the field. The significance, function, chronology, integrity and size of the site remain to be determined.

THE M6 SITE (18MO122) is characterized as an Archaic base camp that was reported in 1977 by an avocational archeologist. The reporter, who conducted a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance, still retains possession of the cultural material. McDaniel reported to McNamara (1977) that side-notched projectile points had been recovered. McDaniel maintained that these dated from the Late Archaic and possibly from the Middle Archaic. The site occupies a ridge top and the northeastern crest of a hillside that overlooks Seneca Creek. Although the site file indicates that the nearest water is an unnamed tributary of the Potomac River, McDaniel's 1974 report indicated that the site was close to a spring that "runs clear water all year long."

At the time of the RCGA visit the site was in the area of a no-till agricultural field north and east of a spring and drainage that flows into Seneca Creek and separates it from Site 18MO123. An equestrian trail is located south and east of the site. McDaniel (1974) contended that the site could extend into the woods south towards the spring. Although this may be true, the topography around the site slopes steeply to the spring beginning approximately 10 meters south of the field edge. It is unlikely that the site is located on the steep slope; more probably, it extends only to the edge of the ridge. Plowing and collecting are the only reported activities that have damaged the site, although some erosion likely has occurred, since dark reddish brown subsoil can be seen on the surface. The equestrian trail, located on the slope south of the site, has not impacted the site. Despite McDaniel's recovery of projectile points, questions remain about the chronology of the site. Moreover, the function, size, integrity and significance of this site have not been determined.

THE HIGH SENECA SITE (18MO123) is recorded in the site files as a scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts. In 1977, an avocational archeologist identified the site during a non-systematic surface reconnaissance. McDaniel (1974) reportedly collected over 1,000 lithic artifacts. The cultural material is still retained by the collector. Although the site file designated this site as "unknown" in terms of its temporal period, McNamara (1977) indicated that projectile points with Late Archaic forms had been recovered. No additional site visits were reported.

The High Seneca Site is located on a bluff at approximately 310 ft amsl on the western side of the tributary that separates it from site 18MO122; this tributary drains to Seneca Creek. The full extent of the site has not been ascertained. It is unlikely that the site extends below and east of the 300 ft contour line, where the terrain slopes precipitously down to the tributary. In addition, no surface collection was conducted in the wooded area east of the field that extends to the bluff edge and drainage. At the time of the RCGA site visit, the area was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested hay and soybeans; the large sycamore tree that stood at the time of the McDaniel report was still present near the center of the mapped site area. A surface search of the eastern portion of the

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site yielded no artifacts, even though surface visibility was as good (50 per cent) in some portions of the site. Plowing and collecting are the reported damages to the site; erosion does not seem to be a problem. Equestrian activity has disturbed the surface of the site in the east, but does not appear to have impacted the subsoil and does not seem to be a threat to the site. The site's size, integrity, function, significance and chronology have not been evaluated.

THE MILL KEEPER SITE (18MO124) is identified in the site files as a scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts whose function and chronology were undetermined. The avocational archeologist who conducted a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the site in 1977 still retains control of the collection. No other site visits were recorded after that time. McNamara (1977) reported that Late Archaic projectile points as well as high-grade quartz, jasper and chert debitage were recovered from the site, and he maintained that the presence of the jasper and chert debitage could indicate a component earlier than the Late Archaic.

The site is situated on a high (approximately 280 ft amsl) bluff between two drainages overlooking the Potomac River to the south. It is unclear whether the site is closer to the Potomac River or to an unnamed tributary. In 1977, plowing and surface collection were reported as the only impacts to the site. However, close scrutiny of the site maps suggests that construction of the single structure mapped in the vicinity of the site, the mill keeper's residence, also may have impacted the site. A second structure also stood northwest of the mill residence.

There is some confusion about the precise location and boundaries of this site. While the map in the site files indicates that its boundaries encompass areas to the north, south, and east of the Tschifley Mill Residence, McNamara (1977) described its location as just west of the house. However, the area immediately west of the mill residence is a drainage head that slopes to a flat terrace to the west and east, and has been mapped as a separate site (18MO127). At the time of the RCGA site visit, the site area was a manicured lawn and wooded lot. A modern garage addition to the house, which was built on a raised gravel bed, may be covering a portion of the site, but apparently has not impacted it. The driveway area in front of the garage is also a raised gravel bed that does not seem to have impacted the site. The exact location and boundaries of Site 18MO124 cannot be determined without subsurface investigations. The site area was previously an active agricultural field and now is partially wooded and partially a manicured lawn. The only damage observed during the site visit was the presence of a small garden plot on a slight side slope west of the mill keeper's residence.

THE MILL KEEPER NORTH SITE (18MO125) is classified as an Archaic base camp that was identified in 1977 by an avocational archeologist during a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance. The collector retained the artifacts. The site file mentions a possible Paleo-Indian component, but there no direct evidence has been presented in support of this assertion. The site is located on a ridge top northwest of the mill keeper's house at an elevation of approximately 280-290 ft amsl. The closest water source, known locally as Bull Run, is a tributary of the Potomac River. In 1977 the site was reported as being in a plowed field. McNamara (1977) reported that park personnel were trying to preserve the site by keeping it fallow.

During the RCGA site visit, the site area was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested hay and soybeans; the southern portion of the site may extend into a planted pine stand. The site is mapped as extending to the access road for the mill keeper's house; construction of this road may have impacted the eastern portion of the site. A concentration of artifacts has been reported in the northern portion of the site (Albiol personal communication). Previous plowing and collecting have damaged the site, but erosion has had little or no effect on the site.

THE MILL KEEPER WEST SITE (18MO127) is reported in the site files as an Archaic site characterized by a lithic artifact scatter of unknown cultural affiliation. An avocational archeologist first reported the site in 1977, but other collectors also removed cultural material from the site (McNamara 1977). There clearly was a Paleo-Indian component at 18MO127, as evidenced by a fluted projectile point that was recovered from the site in 1971 (McNamara 1977). A small, stemmed projectile point believed to date from the Late Archaic period also was recovered (McNamara 1977). No site visits have been reported since

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1977.

Site 18MO127 is located at the edge of a 270 ft amsl bluff overlooking the Potomac River to the south and Bull Run to the east. Bull Run is the closest water source. In 1977, the site was reported to be in a plowed field; McNamara (1977) reported that park personnel had left the farmland fallow to protect the site. At the time of the RCGA site visit, the site lay partially in a fallow field and partially in an area of immature woods; it possibly could extend into a planted pine stand. There was no surface visibility, and no cultural material was observed. A mobile home located on the site appeared to be unoccupied, and its placement did not appear to have disturbed the site. Although erosion may have caused damage to the site when it was under cultivation, it no longer is an issue. The chronology of the site has been partially addressed, but its size, integrity, function and significance have not been evaluated.

THE THOUGHT SO II SITE (18MO128) is recorded as a Late Archaic short-term resource procurement camp. Reported by an avocational archeologist in 1977 following a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance, the collection from the site still is in the hands of a private collector. No site visits were recorded after 1977. Although McDaniel (1974) reported finding no lithic tools at this site, McNamara (1977) stated that McDaniel had found projectile points whose morphologies spanned the entire Archaic period, with the majority of the PP/Ks belonging to the Middle and Late Archaic.

The site occupies an area of roughly 275 x 350 ft (83.8 x 106.7 m) on a gently sloping terrace north of 18MO107. The closest water source is an unnamed second order tributary of the Potomac River to the north of the site. There is some discrepancy as to the location of the site. MHT's site maps indicate that the site lies almost 1,000 ft. (305 m) south of 18MO90 on a broad terrace, but McDaniel (1977) described its location as being on the south bank of the brook that defines the southern border of Site 18MO90. McNamara (1977) mapped the site in the location described by McDaniel. At the time of the last site visit, the area was under cultivation; plowing and collecting were the only reported disturbances at the site.

At the time of the RCGA visit, the site area was a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn. A ground cover of clover reduced surface visibility to almost zero; as a result, no cultural material was observed. Previous plowing and collecting have been the principal agents causing damage to the site. Although erosion may have been a concern when the area was plowed, it does not seem to be a problem at the time of the RCGA site visit. According to McNamara (1977), the chronology of this site seemed to be well defined, but its significance, integrity, size and location need to be addressed.

THE THOUGHT SO SITE (18M90) was first identified in 1961, and in 1974, an avocational archeologist reported the site (McNamara 1974). The site was characterized as a multi-component Archaic period base camp; a small historic component also was noted. However, the information in the site files and the information provided by McNamara conflict. Although the site files indicate that there is a possible Paleo-Indian and a Late Woodland component, there is no mention of a Paleo-Indian component in any written text, and McNamara (1977) clearly stated that there was no Woodland component at this site. The historic component, reportedly dating from the mid-eighteenth century (McNamara 1977) based on statistically small sample of four measured pipe bores, also was reported, but the site forms indicate that the date of the historic component is unknown. There are no records of subsequent site visits.

The site occupies an undulating hill slope between two stream drainages, and site reportedly measured 100 x 100 m (302.8 x 302.8 ft) (McDaniel 1974). A footpath leads from River Road to the northwestern corner of the site. According to the site files, the closest water source is Great Seneca Creek, but closer examination of the USGS 7.5' Seneca MD - VA quad map suggests that an unnamed tributary of a stream that flows to the southeast marsh area of the McKee-Beshers Wildlife Management Area is the closest water source. The elevations at the site range from 300 to 310 ft amsl.

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At the time of the RCGA visit, the site area lay within a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn. Surface visibility of only 25 per cent precluded the identification of any cultural material. Previous plowing and collecting have disturbed this site. In addition, warning risers that indicate the presence of a buried AT&T fiber optic cable were observed northwest of the site along the western edge of the footpath. It is unclear whether the buried cable impacted the site, nor is it known when the cable was laid or whether a cultural resource survey was conducted prior to that construction. Erosion may have been more significant when the site was plowed in the past, but during the RCGA site visit, areas of moderate erosion were seen only along the field edge where it meets the tree lines to the west and south. The cultural components that have been documented for the site include Early, Middle and Late Archaic as well as a historic component of unknown chronology. As with other sites, the size, significance, integrity and chronology of the site have not been defined fully.

THE CREEK SIDE I SITE (18MO91) was reported as a possible Late Archaic lithic scatter in 1974 by an avocational archeologist; there are no recorded site visits after this date. McDaniel (1974) reported having collected quartz, quartzite and rhyolite debitage from the surface. McNamara (1977) subsequently reported that McDaniel also recovered the base of a stemmed point commonly associated with Late Archaic period point morphology. However, because McNamara did not refer to a specific typology and lacking other supporting evidence, the chronology of the site remains in doubt. The site occupies a terrace overlooking Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac to the east, at an elevation of approximately 290 ft amsl. The topography slopes down to the east and the southwest. The site file indicates that the site dimensions are 50 x 100 m (151.4 x 302.8 ft). McDaniel (1974) reported that the site was in a plowed field and could extend into a wooded area on the "flats adjacent to the creek." However, since no sub-surface investigations were conducted, the site boundaries are unclear.

At the time of the RCGA visit, the area was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn. Despite surface visibility of approximately 30 per cent or less, a quartz biface fragment and two quartz flakes were observed along the eastern boundary of the site. These artifacts were photographed and left in the field. The effects of moderate erosion are evident on the slopes and field edges, and previous plowing and collecting have contributed to the damage of the site. The chronology, function, size, integrity, and significance of the site remain to be clarified.

THE CREEK SIDE III SITE (18MO92) was characterized as a multi-component Late Archaic and Middle Woodland site; however, the function of the two components is reportedly different. The Archaic component is believed to have been a base camp, while the Middle Woodland component is thought to have functioned as a short-term resource procurement site. The avocational archeologist who reported the site in 1974 collected shell-tempered ceramics and several PP/K's. In a personal communication to McNamara (1977), Mc Daniel believed the ceramics to be Mockley, while most of the PP/Ks were made of rhyolite and were characterized as Selby Bay points. The ceramics and PP/Ks clustered in the southeastern portion of the site (McNamara 1977). The site is located on a terrace and hill slope overlooking a central drainage that is a tributary of the Potomac River. The elevation of the site ranges from 270 to 290 ft amsl. The site file indicates the site is 100 x 200 m (302.8 x 605.6 ft), although McDaniel (1974) reported it as somewhat smaller. At the time of the last reported site visit, the site was in a cultivated field.

At the time of the RCGA site visit, the area was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn. Despite low surface visibility, a single quartz flake was observed along the southeastern edge of the site, south of the mapped site location. The flake was not photographed and was left in the field. Although previous plowing and collecting have damaged the site, erosion did not seem to be a problem at the time of the site visit and no other potential impact to the site was observed.

Although the Middle Woodland component of this site is well documented, the Late Archaic component is less securely documented. McNamara (1977) characterized the points that were not Selby Bay types as being of Late Archaic origin, but did not offer a description or typology. The size, integrity, function and significance of the site also have not been determined.

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THE JOANNE SITE (18MO94) is recorded in 1975 by an avocational archeologist as a multi-component short-term resource procurement camp. An unsystematic surface reconnaissance produced debitage, PP/Ks and prehistoric ceramics (McNamara 1977). McNamara (1977) reported the projectile points as Late Archaic, but he did not offer a specific typology. The prehistoric ceramics were described as one shell-tempered and several grit (sand?)-tempered sherds. No typology was offered for the ceramics, which could range from the Early to the Late Woodland.

The site occupies a terrace overlooking Bull Run to the west; Site 18MO091 ["Creekside I"] is located on the opposite side of this drainage. The elevation of the site is listed in the site files as 85 m (278.8 ft) amsl. At the time of the last site visit the area was in an active agricultural field. McNamara (1977) reported the site dimensions at 73.2 x 182.9 m (240 x 600 ft).

At the time of the RCGA site visit, the area was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested hay. The very low surface visibility precluded observation of cultural material; however, weathered bivalve fragments were noted. Previous plowing and collecting have caused damage to the site, but due to the gradual slope, erosion does not seem to have been a problem. The chronology and function of site 18MO94 are unclear, and its size, integrity and significance have yet to be determined.

THE LOW SENECA or PIERPOINT SITE (18MO41) is listed in the site files as a multi-component site that contains Paleo-Indian through Middle Archaic prehistoric elements as well as a concentration of historic artifacts. When first reported in 1971, the site covered an extensive area. In 1974, McDaniel revisited the site; his extensive unsystematic surface collection recovered over 5,000 lithic artifacts (McDaniel 1974). He later divided the area into four separate sites that were assigned the numbers 18MO41, 18MO124, 18MO125, and 18MO127. The recovery of a fluted point of black chert and three fluted point fragments has been well documented (McDaniel 1974, McNamara 1977); however, there is no evidence for a Middle Archaic component and McNamara (1977) includes a Late Archaic component. The function of the site was identified as a lithic reduction camp. The site is situated on a bluff or high terrace (270 – 300 ft amsl) overlooking an unnamed tributary to Seneca Creek, which is the closest water source. At the time of McDaniel's 1974 site visit the area was plowed.

In 2003, the site was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested hay and soybeans. Surface visibility was approximately 30 per cent. A single side-notched, reddish, quartzite PP/K and a high quality quartz flake were documented southwest of the mapped site boundary along the field edge; these artifacts were left in the field. Plowing and collecting have been a problem in the past. Additionally, erosion is evident as dark reddish brown sub-soil can be seen on the surface. The site may extend into the woods to the bluff edge. An equestrian trail is located east of the site and west of the creek. A warning riser indicating a buried AT&T cable also is located east of the site and west of the trail. It is unclear if the installation of the cable has impacted the site, nor is it clear when the cable was buried or if a cultural resource study was conducted prior to the installation.

Several problems about this site await resolution. The area mapped for the site location may be wrong, since identification of the site was based on surface collection. However, the site is mapped in a heavily wooded area down a steep slope to the creek bed and up the other side. The documentation of lithic artifacts outside of the mapped site boundaries brings into question the accuracy of these boundaries. Moreover, although the Paleo-Indian component of the site is well documented, the Archaic and historic components are less clear. Site integrity and significance are other questions that need to be answered.

THE CREEK SIDE II SITE (18MO99), identified in the site files as a Late Archaic short-term resource procurement site, was recorded in 1974 by an avocational archeologist based on the results of a non-systematic surface reconnaissance. McNamara (1977) indicated that the PP/Ks recovered from this site were Late Archaic. McDaniel (1974) reported the site location as west of Bull Run with a lone tree near the center of the site. McNamara (1977) felt that the site was concentrated along the eastern side of the field and could extend into the surrounding wooded areas.

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When RCGA staff visited this site in 2003, its location was in a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn; however, old plow furrows were still visible. The site was found to occupy a finger ridge overlooking Bull Run to the east and an unnamed tributary of Bull Run to the southwest. A runoff swale is located to the north of the mapped site area. The lone tree reported by McDaniel no longer exists. Because surface visibility was low, no cultural materials were observed. Erosion along the runoff swale and field edge had affected part of the site, but the equestrian trail along the southern tree line and the eastern portion of the site had merely caused some relatively minor surface disturbance. The size, significance, chronology, function and integrity of the site have not yet been determined.

THE ALNUTT SITE (18MO8), recorded in 1960 by an avocational archeologist, is not well documented, since the site file provides the sole source of information. The site is classified as an Archaic short-term resource procurement camp. An unnamed stream was identified as the closest water source. The paucity of information about this site has resulted in several discrepancies. As mapped in the file, the site covers a broad area that crosses two drainages and the headwaters of a third drainage; however, McDaniel (1977) was unable to relocate this site after repeated visits to the area in the early 1970's. It may be that several discrete sites or loci were mapped as one large site; alternatively, the site may be much smaller than originally mapped. McDaniel also identified this site as 18MO9, but describes its location as due north of 18MO108. In reality, site 18MO8 is slightly northwest of 18MO108.

At the time of the RCGA site visit, the site area was a no-till agricultural field of harvested corn. An opportunistic surface reconnaissance identified no artifacts or artifact concentrations. Plowing, collecting and erosion are the major damaging factors at the site. The Archeological Society of Maryland presently curates the collection from this site.

THE BILL BARSE I SITE (18MO206) is described in the site files as a prehistoric lithic scatter of an unknown temporal period. The site is located at the base of a knoll on a gently sloping finger ridge overlooking the broad floodplain of the Great Seneca Creek immediately south of the Great Seneca Highway. The site was reported in 1982 during a Phase I cultural resource survey for the Montgomery County Department of Transportation Planning (MCDOTP) (Barse 1982), and was identified during a pedestrian reconnaissance of an active agricultural field. During the surface reconnaissance, a thin scatter of quartz and quartzite debitage was observed (Barse 1982). Barse also reported that no diagnostic artifacts were recovered and therefore no temporal designation could be applied. A single shovel test revealed a deflated stratigraphic profile that consisted of a shallow, plowed B horizon on the surface, overlying a well-developed B horizon and a possible B3 (Barse 1982). The absence of diagnostic artifacts combined with the overall paucity of artifacts and the severely deflated stratigraphic context led Barse to conclude that the site did not represent a significant cultural resource, and that no further work was necessary.

On March 11, 2003, a team from RCGA visited the site to ascertain its current condition. The site area is located in a fallow pasture. It is uncertain if the construction of the Great Seneca Highway has impacted the site.

THE BILL BARSE II (Site 18MO207), described as a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation, was reported by Barse in 1982 during his Phase I cultural resource survey for MCDOTP (Barse 1982). The site occupies a small knoll northeast of a small spring (Barse 1982:25-26), and is now located on the north side of the Great Seneca Highway. Barse's surface search delineated a thin scatter of quartz and quartzite debitage and a single quartzite scraper, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The two recovered historic artifacts were attributed to common field scatter. Although no shovel tests were excavated, Barse (1982) reported that the soil was badly deflated. As with Site 18MO206, Site 18MO207 was assessed as not significant due to the absence of diagnostic artifacts, the small amount of lithic material, and its deflated stratigraphy. A team from RCGA revisited the site in March 2003. It was not clear where the construction of the highway had impacted the site; construction of a nearby high tension utility line apparently did not affect the site. Barse's (1982) conclusion that the site was not significant appears

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to be valid.

THE BILL BARSE III SITE (18MO208), a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter of unknown temporal period, was identified during a Phase I cultural resource survey for MCDOTP (Barse 1982). The site area encompasses a narrow wooded finger ridge between Long Draught Branch and Great Seneca Creek. Shovel testing across the ridge produced quartz and quartzite flakes and one quartz biface fragment, but no diagnostic artifacts; stratigraphy also was found to be intact (Barse 1982). Subsequent discussions with Len Wilbur, Assistant Manager for the Park, revealed that several projectile points and a bannerstone fragment had been found along Long Draught Branch below the area tested. Based on Wilbur's drawings, Barse identified the PP/Ks as probable Late Archaic forms. Despite the site's intact stratigraphy, Barse did not consider the site significant, and he recommended no further archaeological investigations (Barse 1982). The information contained in Barse's report suggested that there might be multiple sites in the area, and that not all had been recorded. In March 2003, a team from RCGA visited the site area. Construction of the Great Seneca Highway apparently destroyed this site completely.

THE BILL BARSE IV SITE (18MO209) is described in the site files as a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter of an unknown temporal period. The site is located on an elongated upland knoll overlooking a spring that flows to Long Draught Branch. The area was systematically shovel tested due to the poor surface visibility; one quartz flake, one rhyolite flake, and two possible quartz flakes were recovered, but no diagnostic artifacts were identified. The soil was described as being shallow and deflated. Absent any diagnostic artifacts, and given the site's very light cultural component and deflated soil, Barse (1982) concluded that the site did not appear to be significant.

Analysis of Barse's (1982) site map and the proposed highway corridor suggested that the site might have been destroyed by highway construction. However, when the team from RCGA revisited the site area, they found that, although the southern edge of the elongated finger ridge had been cut during construction, a large portion of the ridge still existed. The site area is wooded with mixed secondary hardwoods and greenbrier. It is unclear whether any portion of this site remains intact, or if it was destroyed during highway construction.

THE BILL BARSE V SITE (18MO210) is identified as a Late Archaic to Early Woodland short-term resource procurement site. Park Ranger Len Wilbur reported the site to William Barse, indicating that several projectile points had been recovered along an old road that traversed a ridge between Long Draught Branch and Great Seneca Creek (Barse 1982). Barse (1982) noted that Wilbur's drawings resembled Late Archaic Broadspire type PP/Ks typical of the collection. Because the site location was outside of Barse's designated survey area, it was not investigated further; thus, its size, significance, chronology and integrity have not been evaluated.

When the RCGA team visited the site area, they discovered that a paved park road had been constructed in the site area. The road dominates most of the landform, and its construction had produced a large cut bank on the northern edge of the road. There is an approximately 10 m (32.8 ft) wide undisturbed area north and northwest of the road where it turns south and continues down slope. The team assumes that most of this site was destroyed by road construction, although no archaeological testing was conducted in the area.

THE ROUTE 28A SITE (18MO70) was an undated prehistoric lithic scatter that was discovered in 1972 during a Phase I archaeological compliance survey. The site is situated four meters (13 ft) above and three meters (10 ft) back on a terrace west of Seneca Creek; at the time of the Phase I survey the area was in pasture. Identified through surface collection and shovel testing, the site yielded a total of 10 artifacts, including one quartz biface tip, one hammerstone, two rhyolite flakes, and six quartz flakes. In 1997, an archaeological team from Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted a cultural resource survey for the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) in the vicinity of 18MO70. The Thunderbird report indicated that Site 18MO70

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had been destroyed through severe soil deflation (Gardner et. al. 1997). Although the same report documents the recovery of a single flake from the previously reported site location, this isolated artifact was assigned the separate temporary site number of 18MOX88 (Gardner et. al. 1997). A team from RCG&A revisited the site location in 2003, and confirmed that the area remained in pasture on a high terrace that overlooks Seneca Creek. The bridge replacement may have impacted the site that already had been compromised by erosion.

THE ROUTE 28B SITE (18MO71) also was described as a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter of unknown chronology that was discovered in 1972 during a Phase I archeological compliance survey. The site was identified through surface collection and shovel testing. The site is situated on the edge of a high terrace that overlooks Seneca Creek to the east, slightly north of 18MO70. At the time of the Phase I survey the area was in pasture. The site form listed the recovered assemblage including as one quartzite flake, one rhyolite flake and two quartz flakes. Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.'s 1997 cultural resource survey for MDOT covered an area close to Site 18MO71, but since the site was outside the project's Area of Potential Effect, it was not revisited or redefined (Gardner et al. 1997). When the team from RCGA visited the site in the spring of 2003, they found the site area to be densely wooded on the slopes below the terrace, but the terrace itself was an agricultural field. Although construction of the bridge apparently had not affected the integrity of the site, Site 18MO71 had been eroded.

THE MUIR FARM SITE (18MO45) is described in the site file as a multi-component prehistoric site; however, the site files fail to mention that the site was broken into three discrete loci based on horizontal separation. As reported in the early 1970's, the area designated as the site covered several hundred acres; those areas of the site that were of particular interest were given an alphabetical designation (McDaniel 1977). In effect these alphabetical designations created three different sites. In 1977, McDaniel relocated the three sites and reported them separately, being unaware of the previous designations (McDaniel 1977). Today, 18MO45 is mapped in three different locations with alphabetical designations: 18MO45A, 18MO45B, and 18MO45C. These three sites will be discussed individually.

Little information is available concerning Site 18MO45A, which was combined with B and C in the site files. The site occupies a broad bench near the headwaters of an unnamed second-order tributary of the Potomac River. McNamara (1977: Table 2) indicated that the site represented a Late Archaic occupation, although he suggested no function for the site. McDaniel (1977) reported collecting quartz and quartzite debitage along with fire-cracked rock. At the time of the RCGA site visit the area was in no-till agriculture field of harvested corn. A ground cover of clover made surface visibility too poor to conduct a pedestrian reconnaissance. The site has been plowed and collected in the past. Erosion does not seem to be a concern due to the level ground. The size of the site is unknown, and its chronology, function, integrity and significance are not fully understood.

The data concerning Site 18MO45B also are scanty. The site lies on a broad bench near the headwaters of an unnamed second order tributary of the Potomac River. McNamara (1977: Table 2) indicated that this site also dated from the Late Archaic, but he suggested no function for the site. McDaniel (1977) described the site as "prime," but he offered no description of the cultural material recovered. In March 2003, a team of archeologists from RCGA visited the site, which currently lies within a no-till agricultural field. Soybeans, corn and hay crops were evident, and surface visibility was virtually non-existent due to the ground cover of clover. The site may extend along level ground into the tree line. An old farm two track may have impacted the site, and soil erosion resulting from prior cultivation also has affected the site. The size, chronology, function, integrity, and significance of this site have not been determined.

Site 18MO45C was initially described as a multi-component site that included Paleo-Indian through Late Archaic elements (McNamara 1977: Table 2) and is the southernmost of the three loci collectively designated as 18MO45. McDaniel (1977) described the topographic setting of the site as a sloped area adjacent to a bluff that overlooks the Potomac, and noted that portions of the site had been plowed in the past. When the archeological team from RCGA visited this site in 2003, an approximately 30-

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The PARCEL 63 STORAGE BIN is located near the Seneca Mill raceway on a former farm lane associated with a farmhouse (M:17-60) off the east side of Montevideo Road. The storage bin occupied a rectangular footprint and faces south. The building, constructed ca. 1955, rests on a concrete slab. The knee walls are constructed of poured concrete. No structure survives above the knee wall. The foundation is in fair condition.

The PARCEL 64 PIGPEN is located near the Seneca Mill raceway on a former farm lane associated with a farmhouse (M:17-60) off the east side of Montevideo Road. The one-story, concrete-block animal pen occupied a rectangular footprint and faces south (Figure 5). The building, constructed ca. 1955, rests on a concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete block. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A wood gate prevents access through the large door opening located on the front (south) elevation. A small opening for pigs is located on the rear elevation. The door for pigs leads to a ramp for loading animals onto trucks. The building is on fair condition. Settling has caused the walls to crack. The rafters are rotting and the roof is rusted.

The PIERPONT SHED FOUNDATION is located in an agricultural field associated with the Pierpont House located on the south side of River Road. The ca. 1950 foundations consist of five concrete piers along the north side of the former shed and two concrete piers at the former southeast and southwest corners of the shed. The foundation is in poor condition with many of the piers broken or knocked over.

The AMERICUS DAWSON HOUSE (MIHP #M:18-27) is located at 15528 Schaeffer Road. The house and agricultural complex is located along a long driveway with the agricultural building north of the house. The complex includes a Pennsylvania Bank barn foundation, a dairy barn, two dairies, an equipment shed, a bungalow, and a garage.

The ca. 1860, wood-frame, two-story Americus Dawson House is a T-shaped plan with additions on the rear (west) and south elevations (Figure 6). The building rests on a stone rubble foundation. The mortise-and-tenon walls are clad with wood clapboard. The cross gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The roof features gable returns. Interior, brick, chimneys are located at the gable ends. The front (east) façade of the main block has a full-width porch with chamfered wood posts. The porch shelters a central entry. The door is flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The south addition is a one-story, wood-frame building resting on a stone rubble foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboard covered by tarpaper. The side gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The two-story rear addition also rests on a stone rubble foundation. The mortise-and-tenon wood-frame walls are clad with wood clapboard. The gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The Americus Dawson is in poor condition. Several doors and windows are missing and the roof is rusted. Restoration has begun and the foundation has been stabilized and repointed.

The ca. 1860 Americus Dawson Pennsylvania Bank Barn has collapsed, leaving a stone foundation.

The ca. 1925 Americus Dawson Dairy Barn faces east onto the farm lane (Figure 7). The two-story, wood-frame building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboard. The gambrel roof is clad with standing seam metal. The building is in poor condition. The building has

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partially collapsed. Sections of the cladding and roof are gone and the none of the windows or doors remain.

The ca. 1925 Americus Dawson Dairy faces east onto the farm lane (Figure 7). The one-story concrete-block building rests on a concrete slab. The building terminates in gambrel roof with exposed rafters. The roof is clad with standing seam metal. The windows are two-light-over-two-light, metal-sash units with concrete lug sills. The building is in poor condition. The concrete foundation has settled and the walls have cracked and sections of concrete are missing. Most of the windows are broken and the roof is rusted.

The ca. 1920 Americus Dawson Old Dairy faces east towards the new dairy (Figure 7). The one-story, rectangular, rusticated concrete-block building rests on a concrete slab. The pyramidal roof is clad with corrugated metal and features a ventilator. The windows are six-light-over-six-light wood-sash units. A small gable roof addition is appended to the south elevation. The addition has a rusticated concrete-block chimney. The building is in poor condition. The floor has sagged and walls are cracked. Most of the windows and the doors are no longer extant and the roof is rusted.

The ca. 1950 Americus Dawson Equipment Shed faces east. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular structure is sheathed with metal siding. The gable roof is clad with standing seam metal. The structure features a full-width door opening on the southeast elevation. The building is in fair condition. Both the roof and walls are rusted.

The ca. 1930 Americus Dawson Bungalow is located near Schaeffer Road and faces east onto the farm lane (Figure 8). A one-story, wood-frame addition is appended to the south elevation. The one-story, three-bay, wood-frame house rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are sheathed with vinyl. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building has an exterior gable end, concrete-block chimney on the north elevation and an off center, brick chimney located on the ridge. The building features three-light-over-one-light, wood-sash windows and a central entrance. The entrance features a nine-light, two-panel, wood door. A full-width, three-bay, shed roof porch protects the entrance. The porch supports are turned wood spindles. The house is in good condition.

Behind the bungalow is located the foundation of the ca. 1930 Americus Dawson Chicken Coop. The foundation is constructed of concrete block.

To the north of the bungalow is the ca. 1950 Americus Dawson Two-Car Garage. The one-story, concrete-block building rests on a concrete slab. The gable ends are clad with wood clapboard. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The garage features two, overhead doors. The building is in fair condition. The floor has settled, causing many cracks in the walls.

The NATIONAL CAPITOL SKEET AND TRAP CLUB FARMHOUSE is located at 16700 Riffle Ford Road. The building is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame house built ca. 1925 (Figure 9). The building has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboard and the side gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Two gable dormers are located

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on the front and rear elevations. The windows are six-light-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with simple wood surrounds. The central front entry features a stoop and shed roof hood. Wood posts support the roof. The front entry is six-panel, wood door with a fanlight. The house is in good condition.

The ca. 1925 National Capitol Skeet And Trap Club Barn (DMI #039) is located to the south of the house. The two-story, dairy barn has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The platform wood frame walls are clad with wood clapboard. The gambrel roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The windows are metal sash units with wood surrounds. Large door openings are located at either end of the barn. The barn is in poor condition. The walls are rotted and have started to collapse. The roof has rusted.

The ca. 1925 National Capitol Skeet And Trap Club Storage Bin is located near the front (north) entrance of the barn. The one-story, wood-frame building is clad with vertical wood slats. The shed roof is sheathed with metal. A vertical board door provides access on the west elevation. The building is in poor condition. The wood frame and wood slats are rotting and the building has a lean to the south.

The ca. 1925 National Capitol Skeet And Trap Club Tenant House is a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, wood-frame building (Figure 10). The building occupies a square footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles and the gambrel roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The house has an external, brick chimney on the front elevation. Evidence exists that the windows were double-hung wood-sash units with wood surrounds. The centered front entrance has a four-light, three-panel, wood door. The house is in poor condition. The wood frame and window and doorframes are rotted and the windows and doors are missing or vandalized. The roof is rusted.

The ca. 1925 National Capitol Skeet And Trap Club Outbuilding is located in the woods to the north of the house and tenant house. The one-story, wood-frame structure is clad with corrugated metal. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The outbuilding is in poor condition. The wood frame is rotted and the structure is collapsing.

The BUTTON PROPERTY (MIHP #M:18-43) is located on the west side of Black Rock Mill in Seneca Creek State Park. The ca. 1905 farmstead includes a farmhouse, a garage, a privy, a hay barn, an animal trough, and a cemetery. The BUTTON HOUSE is a ca. 1905, two-story, three-bay, four square design and faces east (Figure 11). The wood-frame house occupies a square footprint and rests on a stone rubble foundation. The walls are clad with stucco and the hip roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Gabled dormers are located on the front and side elevations. Two brick chimneys project from the roof. The windows are two-light-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The central entrance features a twelve-light, single-panel wood door flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. A full-width porch wraps around the front and left side elevations. Stuccoed square posts support the porch's flat roof. The building is in fair condition. The wood sills have rotted causing the walls to settle and the stucco to crack. In addition, portions of the stone foundation are failing.

The Button Garage/Shed (DMI #005) is located southwest of the house. The ca. 1925 one-story, wood-frame building is a one-car garage with shed appended to the left (southeast) side. The building occupies

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an L-shaped footprint and rests on concrete slab. The walls are clad with vertical board siding and the gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The windows are six-light, wood-sash, fixed units. The garage features an overhead metal door and the shed features a wood door. The building is in poor condition. The wood frame and siding are rotted, the windows are broken, and the roof is rusted.

The Button Privy is a ca. 1925 one-story, wood-frame, square structure located southwest of the house. The walls are clad with vertical boards and the shed roof is sheathed with metal. A vertical board door provides access to the interior. The building is in poor condition. The wood is rotted. The privy hole has eroded and the privy is in danger of collapsing into the enlarged hole.

The Button Hay Barn is a ca. 1905 one-story, wood-frame structure located south of the house. The barn occupies a square footprint and rests on a rubble Seneca Sandstone foundation. The walls are clad with vertical board siding and the gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Access is provided by a wood, sliding door and a vertical board wood door. The barn is in poor condition. The walls are rotted and the building is beginning to collapse. The roof is rusted and has holes.

The Button Animal Trough is a ca. 1925 one-half-story, wood-frame structure located south of the hay barn. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on the earth. The walls are clad with vertical tongue-and-groove boards and the gable roof is sheathed corrugated metal. The building is in fair condition. The roof is rusting and vines overgrowing the building.

The Button "Slave" Cemetery is located in the woods at the southern edge of the agricultural field and overlooks Great Seneca Creek. The cemetery features about twenty stones comprised of small pieces of schist within an area about thirty feet by fifty feet (Figure 12). The headstones are unmarked. About fifteen of the stones are embedded on end and the other stones appear to have fallen over.

The WARNEKING AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX is located along the west side of Blackrock Road just north of the Great Seneca Creek. The complex consists of an ca. 1960 animal pen, a ca. 1970 chicken coop, a ca. 1970 ply wood privy, a ca. 1930 stone foundation, a ca. 1950 concrete-block foundation, and a ca. 1970 concrete springhouse foundation.

The WARNEKING ANIMAL PEN is a ca. 1960 one-story, square building located in a streambed next to Blackrock Road. The wood-frame building is clad with board-and-batten siding and the front gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal (Figure 13). The low door opening is located on the front (south) elevation and window opening are located on the south and west elevations. The building is in poor condition. The building rests in a streambed, which contributes to the rotting of the frame and siding.

The Warneking Stone Foundation supported a small, ca. 1930, rectangular building.

The Warneking Concrete Block Foundation supported a small, ca. 1950 two-room, rectangular building. The east room was approximately 2 feet lower than the west room.

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The SAVAGE FARM (Grey Rock Ranch, Inc.) (MIHP #M:18-50) is located at 14934 Schaeffer Road, Boyds, Maryland. The farm comprises a ca. 1925 four-square design house, a ca. 1940 chicken coop foundation, a ca. 1950 shed, a ca. 1950 equipment shed, a ca. 1940 equipment shed, a ca. 1925 dairy barn, a ca. 1925 dairy, a ca. 1940 dairy barn, a ca. 1940 dairy, a ca. 1940 loafing shed, a ca. 1940 tractor shed, and a ca. 1950 loafing shed. All the buildings are located along a long farm lane with the house located closest to the road.

The Savage House (DMI #075) was constructed ca. 1925 in a four square design (Figure 14). The two-story, five-bay, wood-frame house occupies a square footprint and rests on a concrete wall. The walls are clad with stucco and the pyramidal roof with wide overhanging eaves is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A gable roof dormer is located on the front (east) and rear elevations. The windows are one-light-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units and feature wood surrounds. The front elevation is graced with the original open porch. Four tuscan columns support the flat roof. The porch shelters the central front entry. The entry features single-light, single-panel wood door flanked by single-light, single-panel sidelights, and topped by three-light transom. An enclosed porch has been added to the rear elevation. The interior plan is divided into four rooms. The house is in fair condition. The foundation has cracked in the rear and stucco is falling off the walls. The roof has some holes and the eaves are rotted.

Behind the house is the foundation from a ca. 1940 Chicken Coop. The foundation is constructed of concrete block and occupies a long rectangular footprint.

To the north of the chicken coop foundation is a ca. 1950, concrete-block Shed. The one-story shed faces south towards the chicken coop. The shed occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The building terminates in front gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The roof features exposed rafters. The gable ends of the building are clad with wood shiplap. A vertical board wood door accesses the building. The shed is in fair condition. Settling has caused the mortar joints in the concrete-block walls to crack.

The ca. 1950 Equipment Shed is located southwest of the house. The five-bay equipment shed is constructed of concrete block. The building occupies a rectangular long footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Windows on the side and rear elevations are twelve-light, wood-sash units. The building features five wood, sliding doors on the front (east) elevation. The equipment shed is in fair condition. Mortar joints in the concrete-block walls are cracked and the paint is peeling.

The ca. 1940 Equipment Shed is located past a horse ring along the driveway. The one-story, four-bay building occupies a long rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The wood-frame equipment shed is clad with vertical board wood siding. The saltbox roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The front (east) elevation features two one-car door openings and a large two-car door opening. The building is in poor condition. Water splash back has contributed to wood rot at the bottom of the walls.

The ca. 1925 Dairy Barn is located at the end of the driveway. The one-story barn occupies a large rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab (Figure 15). The rusticated concrete-block walls are

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painted and the gable ends clad with wood clapboard. The gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. Two large ventilators top the roof. The windows were six-light-over-six-light, wood-sash units featuring wood sills, but most have been replaced with metal-sash units. The doors at the east and west ends have been replaced. In addition, the milking equipment has been removed and replaced with horse stalls. A small, one-story addition is appended to the north elevation. The rusticated concrete-block addition terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed with metal. The barn is in fair condition. Portions of the gable end siding have fallen and the roof is partially rusted.

The ca. 1925 Dairy is attached to the north elevation of the barn by a breezeway. The one-story dairy occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The rusticated concrete-block walls are painted and the gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. Two ventilators top the roof and an interior brick chimney is located on a gable end. The windows were six-light-over-six-light, wood-sash units featuring wood sills, but most have been replaced with metal-sash units. The doors have been replaced. The dairy is in fair condition.

The ca. 1940 Dairy is appended to the north elevation of the ca. 1920 dairy barn close to the ca. 1920 dairy. The new dairy is slightly larger than the old one. The dairy occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The concrete-block walls are painted and the gambrel roof sheathed with metal. The windows are metal sash units. The dairy features wood doors, one of which is a sliding door. The building is in fair condition.

The ca. 1940 Loafing Shed connects the ca. 1920 dairy barn to the ca. 1940 tractor shed. The wood-frame structure has an irregular footprint. The walls are clad with vertical wood boards and the shed roof sheathed with metal. The loafing shed is in fair condition.

The ca. 1940 Dairy Barn is smaller than the ca. 1920 dairy barn and is located to the south of the first (Figure 15). The one-story barn occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The concrete-block walls are painted and the gable ends clad with wood clapboard. The gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. The windows are six-light, metal-sash units featuring concrete lintels and sills. The doors at the east and west ends are sliding wood doors. The milking equipment has been removed and replaced with the horse stalls. The barn is in fair condition. Portions of the gable end siding are missing and the roof is partially rusted.

The ca. 1940 Tractor Shed is located to the west of the ca. 1940 dairy barn. The one-story building occupies a rectangular footprint. The concrete-block walls are painted and the gambrel roof is sheathed with metal. A large two-car garage opening is located on the front (south) elevation. The building is in poor condition. Settling has caused a number of the mortar joints to crack and portions of the walls have collapsed.

The ca. 1950 Loafing Shed is located to the west of the ca. 1920 dairy barn. The one-story, wood-frame building occupies a long rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood boards. The walls along the length are seven bays long. Each bay comprised of a half wall

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and an open doorway. The gable roof is sheathed with metal. The ca. 1950 loafing shed is in good condition.

The LIGHTBOWN HOUSE 2 (Kirkhill Farm) (DMI #026) is located at 15811 Darnestown Road behind the Seneca Baptist Church. The house is a ca. 1940 tenant house built by the Lightbown family during the renovation of the Seneca Baptist Church (MIHP #M:24-01). The one-story, four-bay house occupies a long rectangular footprint and rests on a brick wall (Figure 16). The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond and the side gable roof is sheathed with slate. The house features two, gable end, brick chimneys and an exterior, brick chimney on the rear, north elevation. The windows are eight-light-over-eight-light, double-hung, wood-sash units featuring brick slip sills. The house has an off center entry with a four-light, three-panel wood door. The house is on good condition.

The Lightbown Stable is located northwest of the Lightbown house 2. The ca. 1940 stable faces west and is built in two sections. The south section has a front gable roof and the north section has a side gable roof. The front gable roof has a large overhang on the south elevation, which protects an open storage area. The one-story, wood-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on brick piers. The walls are clad with board-and-batten siding and the roof is sheathed with metal. The northern section has three segmental arch openings. The outer bays each feature board-and-batten double doors. The center bay has a recessed, twelve-light, fixed, wood-sash window with board-and-batten siding below. The south section has vertical board wood door. The stable is in good condition.

The Lightbown Water Tank is located west of the stable. The ca. 1940 structure is a cylindrical concrete water tank set on a one-story, concrete-block structure. The water tank has a conical roof sheathed with board-and-batten. The water tank is in fair condition. The roof has some deterioration.

The Lightbown Windmill is located close to the north elevation of the water tank. It is a ca. 1940, steel, fixed-bladed mill comprised of a wind wheel, sails (or blades), and a fantail mounted on a steel tower. The windmill is in fair condition. The mill is rusted.

The HUNTER DAVIDSON FARM (MIHP #M:24-33) is located at 16015 Seneca Rd. The complex includes a farmhouse, a garage, a shed, a barn, and a springhouse. The two-story, T-shaped HUNTER DAVIDSON HOUSE (DMI #029) was constructed ca. 1900 (Figure 17). A one-story addition is appended to east elevation of the rear ell. The wood-frame house rests on a Seneca brownstone rubble foundation. The walls are clad with wood shiplap siding the gable roof is sheathed with metal. A brick chimney projects from the intersection of the two wings of the house and a newer, exterior, brick chimney is located on the gable end of the rear elevation. The windows are one-light-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with simple wood surrounds. The front (south) elevation has three bays. A central wood door has four panels. A full-width, open porch features a hipped roof supported by four wood posts. The house is in good condition.

The Hunter Davidson Garage (DMI #001) is located to the east of the house and faces south towards the driveway. The ca. 1925, one-story, wood-frame building is located on a hillside and features a basement. The two-car garage occupies a square footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are

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clad with wood shiplap siding and the front gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are nine-light units with wood surrounds. The building has beaded board, double doors. The building is in fair condition. The paint is peeling.

The Hunter Davidson Shed is located northwest of the house and faces south. The ca. 1925, two-bay, one room deep building is one story tall. The shed occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on brick piers. The wood-frame walls are clad with wood clapboard and the side gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The two front doors are made of wood clapboard. The building is in poor condition. The wood is rotted, the roof rusted, and the building has a lean.

The Hunter Davidson Barn is located in a small field situated across a small stream north of the domestic complex. The ca. 1900 one-story, wood-frame building occupies a small rectangular footprint and rests on stone piers. The walls are clad with vertical board wood siding and the side gable roof is sheathed with metal. The barn features two vertical board doors on the front (south) and rear elevations. The barn is in poor condition. The wood is rotted, the roof is rusted, and the building has a lean.

The Hunter Davidson Springhouse (DMI #002) is located in the small stream behind the garage. The one-story, wood-frame building faces west. The ca. 1900 springhouse occupies a square footprint and rests on a rubble stone wall. The walls are clad with board-and-batten wood siding and the front gable roof is sheathed with composition roll. The off center door is constructed of board-and-batten. The springhouse is in fair condition. Water damage has caused rot at the bottom of the walls.

EDUCATION

The SENECA SCHOOLHOUSE (M:17-56) is located along the south side of River Road. It is a small, one-story, gable-roofed building constructed in 1868 of red Seneca sandstone (Figure 18). Appended to front (east) elevation is a small, one-story, gable-roofed vestibule, nearly square in plan, which contains a wood door in the main entry. The one room school is nearly square in plan. The whole building rests on a stone foundation. The walls are stone rubble and feature quoining on the corners. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The windows are two-light-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units on the main block and wood-sash casement windows in the vestibule. The windows and door feature wood lintels and plain wood surrounds. The building is in fair condition. The stucco has mostly fallen off the walls and the mortar is eroding. Portland cement has been used for some repairs. Rain water is splashing back on the bottom of the walls. The window frames are rotten and there are bullet holes in the windows. The paint on the door and window surrounds is peeling and the metal roof is rusted.

INDUSTRY

SENECA SANDSTONE QUARRY (M:17-52 (M222); 18MO101) is located at the base of the cliffs lining the Potomac River west of Seneca Creek (Figure 19). Extensive operations began in the 1780s when the first efforts were made by the Potomac Company to open the Potomac River to navigation. The quarry was closed in 1900 due to the poor quality of the remaining sandstone. The most prominent remains of structures associated with quarrying operation are the stone cutting and polishing mill, a millrace, and the

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Quarry Masters House (M:17-54). The quarry face is still visible, and the telltale vertical drill marks on the rock face reveal its history to the most casual observer. Weathering and erosion are causing small collapses to the quarry wall.

Two additional components are associated with this site. At one time, the quarry complex had a small-gauge railroad track over which mules pulled gondolas filled with the quarried stone. RCGA found no trace of this railroad track or the bed on which it may have been built, nor is there any record of its removal. The C&O Canal Cemetery also reportedly is located on the bluff west of the quarry master's house, although this feature was not relocated during the RCGA site visit. It is unclear whether the cemetery is included within the boundaries of the National Register site.

The Stone Cutting and Polishing Mill (DMI # 072) is a large, two-room, one-story building (Figure 20). The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces southeast. The building rests on a stone ashlar foundation. The walls also are constructed of stone ashlar. The northwest room walls are rock-faced, while the southeast room and center wall are smooth dressed. The outlines of a low gable roof, no longer extant, are evident on the interior side of the northeast gable. Window and door openings featured wood lintels on the interior and stone lintels on the exterior, although most of the wood lintels have rotted away. The windows featured stone sills. A stone trough running through the length of the building once contained the main drive shaft, which ran the equipment. The building is in poor condition. The windows, doors, and roof are no longer extant. A large portion of the southwest wall has collapsed and stones and mortar have fallen from the other walls. Numerous trees are growing within the building.

The tailrace exits the stone cutting and polishing mill from the southeast elevation and extends to Seneca Creek. The tailrace is interrupted by an access road to the C&O Canal. The tailrace is in fair condition.

The QUARRY MASTER'S HOUSE (M:17-54) and outbuildings are located at 16710 River Road (MD 112). The complex consists of the quarry master's house, a log shed, a former log tobacco barn (M:15-30), and a log guest house located at the end of a long driveway off the south side of River Road.

The ca. 1835, two-story, four bay, stone duplex house (DMI #030) occupies a rectangular footprint and faces east (Figure 21). The building, constructed ca. 1835, rests on a stone ashlar foundation. The gable roof is sheathed wood shingles. The building has two gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations. Two brick chimneys are located on the ridge. Two entries are located on the front and rear elevations. The entries have a stone lintel and four-panel, two-light, wood door. The six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows feature stone lintels and lug sills. The house is in good condition and is enrolled in MdDNR's curatorship program.

A former ca. 1850 LOG TOBACCO BARN (M:15-30) is appended to the east elevation of the house and converted in residential space (Figure 21). The tobacco barn was relocated from Patuxent State Park in the late 1980s. It was located on Halterman Road near Etchinson. The two-story, three bay, building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a rubble stone foundation. The log walls have steeple notching. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, windows have been added.

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The windows feature a plain wood surrounds. The central entries on the front and rear elevations feature vertical board wood doors. The log building is in good condition.

The ca. 1850 QUARRY MASTER'S SHED is located behind the quarry master's house and appears to have been recently moved to its present location. The small, square shed rests on a stone rubble foundation. The log walls have steeple notching. The front gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles and the gable ends are clad with wood clapboard. The main entry is a vertical board wood door with strap hinges. The shed is in good condition.

The LOG GUESTHOUSE is located to the west of the quarry master's house. The ca. 1850 two-story building was moved to present location with the last year. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. The house rests on a stone foundation. The log walls have steeple notching and the gable ends are clad with wood clapboard. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. Interior, gable end, brick chimneys pierce the roof. The windows are six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A full-width, shed roof porch shelters the main entry. Rough-hewn columns support the roof. The door is constructed of vertical wood boards. The house is in good condition.

The SENECA MILL (Milford Mill; [Ulton] Darby Mill; Tchiffely Mill) HEADRACE is located along the west bank of the Seneca Creek for one-half mile north of River Road. The gristmill burned ca. 1956. The mill ruins were destroyed when River Road was widened in the 1960s (Sween 1971:5; Coxe 1979). The earthen millrace is ten to fifteen feet wide (Figure 22). Concrete control structures near the head and at the end of the millrace indicate that millrace may have been used after the mill closed in 1931. Rocks from the stone and timber crib dam have created a small rapid in the river. Overall, the millrace is in fair condition.

The CLOPPER GRISTMILL (MIHP #M:19-21) is located on the south side of Clopper Mill Road on the west bank of Great Seneca Creek. The gristmill was constructed in 1834 and destroyed by fire in 1947. The mill ruins occupy a square footprint with the millrace running along the southeast wall. Three-story walls remain on the building's southeast and southwest elevation (Figure 23). The first and second floor walls consist of rubble stone walls. The third floor walls comprise 4:1 common bond brick. Window openings feature rough stone lintels. The millrace runs at least 2000 feet upstream along the west bank of Great Seneca Creek. The millrace runs through a Roman arch stone culvert under Clopper Road.

The BLACK ROCK MILL (MIHP #M:24-06) is located on the south bank of Great Seneca Creek east of Blackrock Road. The three bay by three bay, three-story, grist and sawmill was constructed in 1815 (Figure 24). The mill occupies a rectangular footprint. The foundation and walls were constructed of fieldstone rubble. The gable roof is not extant. An interior, brick chimney is located in the building's southeast corner. Window openings feature stone sills. The building had central entrances. Modern metal bars added to the building's doors and windows prevent access. Remains of the millrace are located along the building's south elevation and along the river's south bank for several hundred yards upstream. The building is in fair condition. The building walls have been stabilized.

THE LONG DRAUGHT MILL SITE (18MO32) was a mid-nineteenth century wool-processing mill that was excavated for the park service in 1971 under the direction of Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological

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Survey, due to the proposed development of an artificial lake in the area (Bastian 1971). An analysis of the artifacts suggested that the mill operated during the first half of the nineteenth century (Bastian 1971). Documentation provided by John McGrain of the Baltimore County Historical Society Inc., was based upon review of the 1850 Manufacturing Census data for Montgomery County. The entry indicated that the mill was the former Francis C. Clopper Woolen Manufactory, with \$8000 of capital investment, powered by water, and employing 7 people for a monthly labor cost of \$125 (McGrain to Bastian 1972). The mill was equipped with: "7 cards, 3 looms, 2 fulling stocks, 2 pickers, [and] 2 spinning frames. Output: 9,000 yards of rolls (\$4050), 2,000 yards of cloth, casinets, linsey, flannel, etc (\$2700) also, cloths fulled and dressed (\$250). Raw Material: 10,000 yards carded wool, 2,000 yards manufactured wool, 300 gallons of oil, 500 yards of cotton chain total cost \$4230."

Bastian's excavations identified the location of the wheel pit, the millrace and a small section of dry laid wall that suggested a foundation (Bastian 1971). Inclement weather and insufficient support precluded extensive excavation at that time, and Bastian's work therefore provides the only archeological information about the site. The "Long Draught Mill" is now submerged under Long Draught Lake and was not visited.

RECREATION

The NATIONAL CAPITOL SKEET AND TRAP CLUB CLUBHOUSE (DMI #036) is located at 16700 Riffle Ford Road. The clubhouse is located at the end of a long driveway and faces north overlooking the skeet range. The clubhouse appears to have been built in three sections. The east, center, and west sections were built ca. 1955, ca. 1960, ca. 1965, respectively. The building is irregularly shaped and rests on a concrete slab (Figure 25). The clubhouse features brick construction and terminates in a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. An off center, off ridge, brick chimney protrudes from the west end of the east section. The windows are metal sash units with brick slip sills on the east and center sections and concrete slip sills on the west section. The east section features a shed roof porch. Round metal poles support the roof. The entries have four-light-over-one-panel, wood doors. The building is in good condition.

RELIGIOUS

The SENECA BAPTIST CHURCH (MIHP #M:24-01; DMI #025)) is located at 15811 Darnestown Road. The three-bay wide by three-bay deep church was constructed ca. 1817 and faces south (Figure 26). In the early 1940s, the Lightbown family renovated the church into a private residence (Deale 1979). The two-story, stone building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a stone foundation. The stone walls feature quoins. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. A stone chimney projects from the ridge and an exterior brick chimney is located on the rear elevation. The first floor windows are eight-light-over-twelve-light, wood-sash units and the second floor windows are four-light-by-four-light, wood-sash units. The windows have stone lintels on the first floor and stone sills on both floors. The central entrance is recessed and features a vertical board door. The doors, windows, hardware, etc., date from the 1940s reconstruction (Cavicchi 1994). A small, one-story, wood-frame addition, constructed ca. 1940, is appended to the rear elevation. The addition rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad with weatherboard siding and the gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. A six-light-over-six-light, wood-

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sash window is located on the north elevation and nine-light, wood doors are location on the east and west elevations. The house is in good condition.

RESIDENTIAL

The GRUSENDORF LOG HOUSE (Dunn Log House) (MIHP #M:19-38) has been relocated to the west side of the Seneca Creek State Park Visitor's Center off of Clopper Road in the Clopper Lake Day Use Area. The one-and-one-half-story, three bay, single cell, log house occupies a rectangular footprint and faces northeast (Figure 27). The building rests on a rubble stone foundation. The walls are reconstructed of hewn logs joined with steeple notching. The gable ends are sheathed with wood shingles. The side gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The building features an exterior, gable end, stone chimney. The front elevation features a central vertical board, wood door flanked by six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows with simple wood surrounds. The reconstructed log house is in good condition.

The WOODLANDS SITE AND SMOKEHOUSE (MIHP #M:20-29) is located along the south side of Clopper Road at the present day site of the Seneca Creek State Park Visitors Center in the Clopper Lake Day Use Area. The site was the location of the Francis Cassatt Clopper estate, which was burned by vandals ca. 1968 and subsequently razed by the DNR. The complex retains the remains of a smokehouse, a springhouse, and an ice pit. The Woodlands Smokehouse was a one-story, gable-roofed outbuilding with hewn logs with steeple notch joints. The log walls have rotted and collapsed (Figure 28).

The Woodlands Springhouse is located twenty feet northeast of the smokehouse ruins. The small, ca. 1840, building is very low to the ground with a concrete-block wall/foundation and a metal gable roof. The gable ends are clad with wood clapboard. The springhouse is in poor condition. The wood rafters have rotted and the metal roof rusted.

The Woodlands Ice Pit is located south of the ruins of the Woodlands Smokehouse. The ca. 1840 pit is partially infilled and currently approximately four feet deep.

The Woodlands Waterwheel is located south of the Woodlands site along a tributary of Great Seneca Creek. The ca. 1920, steel overshot waterwheel is approximately 8' in diameter. A rubble stone wheel pit supports the waterwheel. The waterwheel was used to power a water pump. The waterwheel is in poor condition. Large sections of the wheel have rusted away and the wheel pit is eroding.

The CAULFIELD-KING HOUSE (MIHP #M:20-39) is located at 11131 Game Preserve Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland, within Seneca Creek State Park. The ca. 1925 house complex includes a converted concrete-block garage and two outbuildings. The ca. 1925, wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story, three bay bungalow occupies a T-shaped footprint and faces southwest (Figure 29). The building rests on a rubble stone wall. The walls are clad with wood clapboards and the gable ends feature wood shingles. The gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The roof features two shed roof dormers on the front and one on the rear elevation. The dormers have two-light-over-two-light windows. The other windows of the house are four-light-over-two-light or six-light-over-two-light windows with simple wood surrounds. The house has a center brick chimney. The house has a full-width, shed roof porch with heavy squared,

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chamfered posts. The porch shelters the off center main entry. The wood door has one light and three panels. The house is in good condition.

The ca. 1930, concrete-block, Caulfield King Garage is located to the rear of the house at the end of the driveway. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces southeast. The building rests on a concrete slab. The front (southeast) and southwest elevations have been clad with wood clapboard. The rear and northeast elevations feature exposed concrete block. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The garage doors have been infilled and replaced with three vertical board wood doors. The windows are three-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash units. The garage is now used as workshop and storage. The building is in good condition.

The ca. 1920, wood-frame, front gable, Caulfield King Outbuilding is located next to the southwest corner of the garage. The building has been resided with wood clapboard. The front gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The front (southeast) elevation has been removed. The building is in fair condition.

The ca. 1920, wood-frame, shed roof, Caulfield King Outbuilding is located to the northwest of the garage. The walls are clad with wood board-and-batten and the roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The building is in poor condition. The roof is collapsing and the siding is rotted.

The former BALLENGER HOUSE (DMI #017) is located at 11900 Clopper Road in Gaithersburg, Maryland. The one-story, three bay, ranch house was constructed ca. 1952 (Figure 30). The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad with aluminum siding laid over a wood clapboard siding. The side gable roof features a front gable dormer. All roof planes are sheathed with asphalt shingles. A brick exterior chimney is located on the front elevation. The windows are replacement, one-light-over-one-light, vinyl-sash units. The main entry opens onto a stoop. The wood door has a fanlight and four panels. A partially enclosed, hip-roofed porch is located on the northeast elevation. Metal posts support the porch roof. The house is in good condition.

The former BUTT HOUSE (DMI #022) is located on the north side of Birdsong Lane in Gaithersburg, Maryland. The one-story, three-bay, ranch house was constructed ca. 1947 (Figure 31). The small house occupies a nearly square footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad with wood shingles covered by aluminum siding. The front gable is sheathed with asphalt shingles. From the roof projects a center brick chimney and a metal smokestack. The windows are eight-light-over-eight-light, wood-sash units with lug wood sills and simple wood surrounds. A partially enclosed, three-quarter length, gable roof porch protects the offset main entry on the southeast elevation. The main entry features a nine-light, two-panel, wood door. The house is in poor condition due to moisture damage. The wood shingles siding, the wood surrounds, and the window sills are severely rotted.

The former MUSSER HOUSE 1 (DMI #066) and the former MUSSER HOUSE 2 (DMI #067) (Figure 32) are located next to each other at 17304 and 17300 Birdsong Lane, respectively. These two, one-story, three bay houses constructed ca. 1955, are mirror images of each other and share the same driveway. Each concrete-block house has a rectangular footprint. The front gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are nine-light-over-six-light, metal-sash units. The houses feature center main entries

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consisting of wood doors with three lights. The entries open onto a stoop and front gable hood supported by wood posts. A second stoop and gable-roofed hood is located on the side elevations between the houses. The houses are in fair condition. The foundations exhibit some water damage and the metal sashes of the windows are rusted.

The JAMISON HOUSE is located at 17035 Riffle Ford Road. The one-story, three bay, brick ranch was constructed ca. 1950 (Figure 33). The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The brick walls are laid in six-over-one common bond. The side gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The house features an exterior, brick chimney and an off center, off ridge, brick chimney. The windows are two-over-two-light, metal-sash units with brick slip sills. The centered entry features a three-light, two-panel, wood door that opens onto a concrete stoop. The house is in fair condition. Water splash back has created a mold problem along the base of the walls.

The former STOHR HOUSE (DMI #019) is located at 17051 Riffle Ford Road. The one-story, three bay, brick house was constructed 1958 and faces south (Figure 34). The house occupies a nearly rectangular footprint and rests on a brick foundation. The walls were laid in stretcher bond. The cross gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the ridge. The windows are one-light-over-one-light, vinyl-sash replacement units with brick slip sills. The front entry is a replacement, single-light, wood door. A single-car carport is appended on the east elevation. Round metal posts support the roof. The house is in fair condition. The carport roof supports have rusted through.

The former Stohr Garage/Shop (DMI #020) is located to the rear of the house. The ca. 1960, concrete-block building rests on a concrete slab. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles over the garage and metal over the rear shop area. The windows are six-light, metal-sash units. Two overhead doors access the garage. The garage is in poor condition. The building has settled causing cracks in the walls and the roof is leaking.

The former MILLER HOUSE is located at 15951 Germantown Road and faces south. The ca. 1960, six bay building currently houses the Butler School, a kindercare facility (Figure 35). The building occupies an L-shaped footprint and rests on a brick foundation. The walls are brick laid in eight-over-one common bond or wood frame clad with T-111. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The replacement windows are metal-sash units with brick sills. The east three bays of the front (south) elevation features a slightly rounded front. Entries feature replacement four-light, metal doors. The building is in good condition.

The BENJAMIN W. ALLNUT HOUSE, built ca. 1850, is located 0.4 miles east of the intersection of Montevideo Road and Sugarland Road. The two-story, timber-frame house is located at the end of an overgrown driveway. The three-bay wide, one-room deep house faces west (Figure 36). The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a stone wall. The walls are clad with tarpaper laid over beaded clapboard laid over vertical boards. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. An interior, brick chimney is located on a gable end. Evidence suggests that the windows were double-hung, wood-sash units. The house has a two-over-two floor plan. The Benjamin W. Allnut House is in poor condition.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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The doors and windows are missing and termites and wood deterioration have compromised the structural strength. Remains of a porch are strewn in the vicinity of the front (west) elevation.

The PIERPOINT HOUSE (DMI #027) is located at 16780 River Road. The one-story, five-bay, brick house was constructed 1951 and it faces north (Figure 37). An attached two-car garage is appended to the west elevation and a small two-bay addition is appended to the east elevation. The building has an irregular footprint and rests on a brick foundation. The brick walls are laid in garden wall bond with three stretchers per header. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. An off center, off ridge, brick chimney projects from the roof. The windows are six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A five-bay shed roof porch shelters the front entry. The front door is a replacement, three-light, wood unit. The garage has two, overhead doors on the rear elevation. The house is in good condition. One porch support is missing.

TRANSPORTATION

The CLOPPER ROAD BRIDGE ABUTMENTS are located along the south side of the current Clopper Road over Great Seneca Creek. The stone bridge abutments are from a one-lane bridge. The east bank abutment features a stone railing and evidence of a metal pony truss bridge (Figure 38). The abutments are in poor condition.

Seneca Creek State Park Table of Resources

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
18MO101	101	Seneca Sandstone Quarry		Montgomery	Seneca		Industry-Processing-Extraction	extractive facility	quarry - sandstone	19th Century	good	site-1		See also M:17-52, M:17-54	
18MO107	107	Long Walk		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Paleoindian?, Archaic	unknown	site-1			
18MO108	108	Bluff Gully		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Late Archaic	possibly eroded	site-1			
18MO109	109	CR		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1			
18MO118	118	Brick House Spring		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	unknown	site-1			
18MO119	119	Brick House		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Archaic	unknown	site-1			
18MO120	120	High High Seneca		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1			
18MO121	121	Seneca Ridge		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	base camp	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic	unknown	site-1			
18MO122	122	M6		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	base camp	Archaic	unknown	site-1			
18MO123	123	High Seneca		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1			
18MO124	124	Mill Keeper		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1			
18MO125	125	Mill Keeper North		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	base camp	Paleoindian?, Archaic	unknown	site-1			

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18MO127	127	Mill Keeper West		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Archaic	unknown	site-1		
18MO128	128	Thought So II		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Late Archaic	unknown	site-1		
18MO188	188	Kavanagh IX		Montgomery	Gaithersburg		Domestic	Single dwelling	house	Historic Unknown	possibly destroyed	site-1		
18MO90	90	Thought So		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	base camp	Paleoindian?, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Woodland, Historic Unknown	unknown	site-1		
18MO91	91	Creek Side I		Montgomery	Seneca		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Archaic?	unknown	site-1		
18MO92	92	Creek Side III		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	base camp	Archaic, Middle Woodland	unknown	site-1		
18MO206	206	Bill Barse I		Montgomery	German town		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1		
18MO207	207	Bill Barse II		Montgomery	German town		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1		
18MO208	208	Bill Barse III		Montgomery	German town		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	possibly destroyed	site-1		
18MO209	209	Bill Barse IV		Montgomery	German town		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1		

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18MO210	210	Bill Barse V		Montgomery	Germanow n		Domestic	camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	possibly destroyed	site-1		
18MO32	32	Long Draught Mill		Montgomery	Gaithersbur g		Industry- Processing- Extraction	manufacturing facility	mill	19th	unknown	site-1		
18MO41	41	Pierpoint	Low Seneca	Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	lithic reduction camp	Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, 18th	unknown	site-1		
18MO45	45	Muir Farm		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic/ Agriculture- Subsistence	camp	base camp/ farmstead	Paleoindian, Early-Late Archaic	unknown	site-1		
18MO70	70	Route 28 A	Barse # GMQ1 or Rt. 28 left side	Montgomery	Germanow n		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1		
18MO71	71	Route 28 B	Barse # GMQ2 or Rt. 28 right side	Montgomery	Germanow n		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	unknown	site-1		
18MO8	8	Alnutt		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Archaic	unknown	site-1		
18MO94	94	Joanne		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Late Archaic, Wood land	unknown	site-1		
18MO99	99	Creek Side II		Montgomery	Seneca		Domestic	camp	short-term resource procurement camp	Late Archaic	unknown	site-1		

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MHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
M: 12-46		Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	C&O Canal National Historical Park	Multiple	Multiple	North bank of Potomac River	Transportation	water-related	canal	1828	good				NR listed 10/15/66
M: 15-30		Log Barn	Log Tobacco Barn	Montgomery	Seneca	16710 River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Agriculture-Subsistence	agricultural outbuilding	Barn	ca. 1850	good	building-1		moved to site; remodelled	
M: 17-51		John Padget Farm	NA	Montgomery	Seneca	River Road, Poolesville	Agriculture-Subsistence	Farmstead	ruins	ca. 1870	poor	site-1			
M: 17-52, 18MO101	72	Seneca Stone Quarry	Potomac Red Sandstone Quarry, Seneca Stone Company	Montgomery	Seneca	River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Industry-Processing-Extraction	extractive facility	quarry - stone	ca. 1785-1900; ca. 1835	poor	building-1		quarry	NR listed 10/15/66
M: 17-53	72	Seneca Stone Mill		Montgomery	Seneca	Tschiffeley Road, Poolesville	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Processing facility	stone cutting mill	ca. 1835	poor	building-1		stone cutting and polishing mill	NR listed 4/24/1973
M: 17-54	30	Quarry Master's House	NA	Montgomery	Seneca	16710 River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1835	good	building-1		curatorship	NR listed 4/24/1973
		NA	Quarry Masters House shed	Montgomery	Seneca	16710 River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Domestic	secondary structure	shed	ca. 1850	good	building-1		moved to site; rebuilt	
		NA	Log Guest House	Montgomery	Seneca	16710 River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1850	good	building-1		moved to site; rebuilt	
M: 17-55		Charles Allnutt Farm	Cloverdale	Montgomery	Seneca	River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Agriculture-Subsistence	Farmstead	farm	ca. 1900	poor	site-1			
M: 17-56	28	Seneca Schoolhouse	NA	Montgomery	Seneca	River Road (MD 112), Poolesville	Education	school	schoolhouse	1868	fair	building-1		Tenant	
M: 17-61		Upton Darby House	NA	Montgomery	Seneca	16401 Old River Road, Poolesville	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1855	good	building-1		NOT DNR OWNED	

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Seneca Creek State Park Table of Resources

MIHP/Site #	MDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
M: 17-62		Poole's Store	Seneca Store, Allnutt Store	Montgomery	Seneca	16315 Old River Road, Poolesville	Commerce-Trade	Department Store	General Store	1901	good	building-1		NOT DNR OWNED	
M: 17-63		Seneca Historic District	NA	Montgomery	Seneca	Poolesville vicinity	Historic District	Historic District	Historic District	18th-20th C	good	district-1			NR listed 11/15/78
M: 18-23		Dawsonville Historic District	NA	Montgomery	Germantown	Dawsonville	Historic District	Historic District	Historic District	mid 19th-early 20th C	good	district-1		Contains no bldgs within park	
M: 18-27		Americus Dawson Farm	NA	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1860	poor	building-1		curatorship	
			Americus Dawson bank barn	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	Barn	ca. 1860	poor	building-1			
			Americus Dawson dairy barn	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	Dairy Barn	ca. 1925	poor	building-1			
			Americus Dawson dairy	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	Dairy	ca. 1925	poor	building-1			
			Americus Dawson old dairy	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	Dairy	ca. 1920	poor	building-1			
			Americus Dawson equipment shed	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	shed	ca. 1950	fair	building-1			
			Americus Dawson Bungalow	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1930	good	building-1			
			Americus Dawson chicken coop	Montgomery	Germantown	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	secondary structure	chicken coop	ca. 1930	poor	building-1			

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Seneca Creek State Park Table of Resources

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Americus Dawson garage	Montgomery	German town n	15528 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Storage	garage	ca. 1950	fair	building-1		
M: 18-43	23	Button Property	Former Button House	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1905	fair	building-1	Residence Rental	
	5		Former Button Garage	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	Domestic	storage	garage	ca. 1925	poor	building-1		
			Button Privy	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	domestic	secondary structure	privy	ca. 1925	poor	building-1		
			Button hay barn	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	hay barn	ca. 1905	poor	building-1		
			Button animal trough	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	animal trough	ca. 1905	poor	building-1		
			Button "slave" cemetery	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	Funerary	cemetery	cemetery	NA	poor	site-1		
	4		Former Button Pole Shed	Montgomery	German town n	Black Rock Road, German town	Agriculture	Storage	pole barn	ca. 1965	Good	N/A		
M: 18-49		Bridge, MD 28 over Seneca Creek (SHA #15002)	N/A	Montgomery	German town n	Darnestown Road (MD 28), German town	Transportation	road-related	bridge	1923	Not extant	site-1	NOT DNR OWNED	NR Eligible
M: 18-50	75	Savage Farm	Former Savage Joint Venture House, Grey Rock Ranch	Montgomery	German town n	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1925	fair	building-1	curatorship	
			Savage chicken coop	Montgomery	German town n	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	secondary structure	chicken coop	ca. 1940	fair	building-1		
			Savage equipment shed	Montgomery	German town n	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	equipment shed	ca. 1950	fair	building-1		

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MIHP/Site #	MadNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MadNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MIHT Concurrence
			Savage equipment shed	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	equipment shed	ca. 1940	poor	building-1			
			Savage dairy barn	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	Dairy Barn	ca. 1925	fair	building-1			
			Savage Dairy	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	Dairy	ca. 1925	fair	building-1			
			Savage Dairy	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	Dairy	ca. 1940	fair	building-1			
			Savage Loafing Shed	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	loafing shed	ca. 1940	fair	building-1			
			Savage dairy barn	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	Dairy Barn	ca. 1940	fair	building-1			
			Savage Tractor Shed	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	tractor shed	ca. 1940	poor	building-1			
			Savage Loafing Shed	Montgomery	Germantown	14934 Schaeffer Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	loafing shed	ca. 1950	good	building-1			
M: 19-10		Waring Viaduct		Montgomery	Gaithersburg	Winding Creek Place, Germantown	Transportation	rail-related	viaduct	1906	Unevaluated	structure-1		NOT DNR OWNED	
M: 19-21		Clopper Mill Ruins	Maccubbin's Mill, Woodlands Mill	Montgomery	Germantown	Clopper Road (MD 117)	Industry-Processing-Extraction	manufacturing facility	mill	1834; 1947 fire	poor	building-1			
M: 19-27		John Hanson Gassaway House	Hammann House	Montgomery	Germantown	17200 Riffle Ford Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house		Unevaluated	N/A		NOT DNR OWNED	
M:19-38		Grusendorf Log House	Dunn Log House	Montgomery	Germantown	11950 Clopper Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1855	good	building-1		moved to site; reconstructed	

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MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
M: 20-29		Woodlands, site & Smokehouse	NA	Montgomery	Gaithersburg Germantown	Clopper Road (MD 117)	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1840	not extant	site-1		
			Woodlands Springhouse	Montgomery	Gaithersburg Germantown	Clopper Road (MD 117)	Domestic	secondary structure	springhouse	ca. 1840	poor	building-1		
			Woodlands ice pit	Montgomery	Gaithersburg Germantown	Clopper Road (MD 117)	Domestic	secondary structure	ice pit	ca. 1840	poor	site-1		
			Woodlands water wheel	Montgomery	Gaithersburg Germantown	Clopper Road (MD 117)	Domestic	secondary structure	waterwheel	ca. 1920	poor	object-1		
M: 20-30		B&O Underpass		Montgomery	Quince Orchard	B&O Railroad over Game Preserve Road	Transportation	rail-related	bridge	ca. 1906	Unevaluated	structure-1	NOT DNR OWNED	
M: 20-39	76	Caulfield-King House	Former Caulfield King House	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	11131 Game Preserve Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1925	good	building-1	curatorship	
			Caulfield-King garage	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	11131 Game Preserve Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Storage	garage	ca. 1930	good	building-1		
			Caulfield-King outbuilding	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	11131 Game Preserve Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Storage	shed	ca. 1920	fair	building-1		
			Caulfield-King outbuilding	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	11131 Game Preserve Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Storage	shed	ca. 1920	poor	building-1		
M: 24-01	25	Seneca Baptist Church (Old Primitive Baptist Church, Kirkhill Farm)	Former Lighthouse House 1	Montgomery	Germantown	15811 Darnestown Road (MD 28), Germantown	Religion	religious facility	Church	ca. 1817, ca. 1940	good	building-1	Residence Rental; bldg rebuilt ca. 1940	

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MIHP/Site #	MDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
M: 24-05		Black Rock Miller's House		Montgomery	Germantown	16510 Black Rock Road, Germantown	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1870, 1950s, 1989	good	N/A		NOT DNR OWNED	
M: 24-06	73	Black Rock Mill	Black Rock Mill	Montgomery	Germantown	Black Rock Road, Germantown	Industry-Processing-Extraction	manufacturing facility	mill	1815	fair	building-1			
M: 24-33	29	Hunter Davison Farm	Former Davidson house	Montgomery	Seneca	Seneca Road, Germantown	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1900	good	building-1		Residence Rental	
	1		Former Davidson Garage	Montgomery	Seneca	Seneca Road, Germantown	Domestic	Storage	garage	ca. 1925	fair	building-1		1910	
			Hunter Davidson Shed	Montgomery	Seneca	Seneca Road, Germantown	Domestic	Storage	shed	ca. 1925	poor	building-1			
			Hunter Davidson Barn	Montgomery	Seneca	Seneca Road, Germantown	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	Barn	ca. 1900	poor	building-1			
	2		Former Davidson springhouse	Montgomery	Seneca	Seneca Road, Germantown	Domestic	secondary structure	springhouse	ca. 1900	fair	building-1			
M: 17-60		Parcel 63 Storage Bin	Parcel 63 Storage Bin	Montgomery	Seneca	Montevideo Road, Poolesville	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	storage bin	ca. 1955	fair	building-1			
M: 17-60		Parcel 64 Pig Pen	Parcel 64 Pig Pen	Montgomery	Seneca	Montevideo Road, Poolesville	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	pig pen	ca. 1955	fair	building-1			
	27	Pierpont House	Former Pierpont House	Montgomery	Seneca	16780 River Road, Poolesville	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	1951	good	building-1		Residence - In Kind	
			Pierpont Shed Foundation	Montgomery	Seneca	16780 River Road, Poolesville	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	shed	ca. 1950	poor	site-1			
	36	National Capitol Skeet and Trap Clubhouse	Gun Club House Kitchen	Montgomery	Germantown	16700 Riffle Ford Road, Gaithersburg	Recreation	Clubhouse	clubhouse	ca. 1955; ca. 1960; ca. 1965	fair	building-1			

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	35	National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club Farmhouse	Gun Club house	Montgomery	German town	16700 Riffle Ford Road, Gaithersburg	domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1925	good	building-1		
	39	National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club Barn	Gun Club Barn	Montgomery	German town	16700 Riffle Ford Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	barn	ca. 1925	poor	building-1		
		National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club Storage Bin	NA	Montgomery	Seneca	16700 Riffle Ford Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	storage bin	ca. 1925	poor	building-1		
		National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club tenant house	National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club tenant house	Montgomery	Seneca	16700 Riffle Ford Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1925	poor	building-1		
		National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club outbuilding	National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club outbuilding	Montgomery	Seneca	16700 Riffle Ford Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	secondary structure	outbuilding	ca. 1925	poor	building-1		
		Warneking Animal Pen	Warneking Animal Pen	Montgomery	Seneca	Black Rock Road, Gaithersburg	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	pen	ca. 1960	poor	building-1		
		Warneking Stone Foundation	Warneking Stone Foundation	Montgomery	Seneca	Black Rock Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	foundation	ca. 1930	poor	building-1		
		Warneking Concrete Block Foundation	Warneking Concrete Block Foundation	Montgomery	Seneca	Black Rock Road, Gaithersburg	domestic	Single dwelling	foundation	ca. 1950	poor	building-1		
26		Lighthouse House 2	Former Lighthouse House 2	Montgomery	German town	Darnestown Road (MD 28), German town	domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1940	good	building-1	Residence Rental	

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	3	Lightbown Stable	Former Lightbown garage/barn	Montgomery	Germantown	Darnestown Road (MD 28), Germantown	Agriculture-Subsistence	Animal Facility	stable	ca. 1940	good	building-1			
			Lightbown watertank	Montgomery	Germantown	Darnestown Road (MD 28), Germantown	Agriculture-Subsistence	secondary structure	watertank	ca. 1940	fair	structure-1			
			Lightbown Windmill	Montgomery	Germantown	Darnestown Road (MD 28), Germantown	Agriculture-Subsistence	secondary structure	windmill	ca. 1940	fair	structure-1			
		Seneca Mill	Milford Mill, Darby Mill, Tshiffely Mill	Montgomery	Seneca	Tschiffley Mill Road, Poolesville	Industry-Processing-Extraction	manufacturing facility	headrace and dam	ca. 1935	fair	structure-1			
	17	Ballenger House	Former Ballenger House	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	11900 Clopper Road, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1952	good	building-1		Residence Rental	
	22	Butt House	Former Butt House	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	Birdsong Lane, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1947	poor	building-1		Residence Rental	
	66	Musser House 1	Former Musser House 1	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	17300 Birdsong Lane, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	CA. 1955	fair	building-1		Residence Rental	
	67	Musser House 2	Former Musser House 2	Montgomery	Gaithersburg	17304 Birdsong Lane, Gaithersburg	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1955	fair	building-1		Residence Rental	
			Jamison House	Montgomery	Germantown	17035 Riffle Ford Road, Germantown	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1950	fair	building-1			
	74	Savage-Leigh House	Former Savage-Leigh House	Montgomery	Germantown	Schaeffer Road, Germantown	N/A	Single dwelling	house site	ca. 1940	not extant	site-1		Residence Rental	
	19	Stohm House	Former Stohm House	Montgomery	Germantown	17051 Riffle Ford Road, Germantown	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	1958	fair	building-1		Residence Rental	
	20	Stohm Garage.Shop	Former Stohm garage/shop	Montgomery	Germantown	17051 Riffle Ford Road, Germantown	Domestic	Storage	garage/ shop	ca. 1960	poor	building-1			

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Seneca Creek State Park Table of Resources

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
	60		Former Miller House	Montgomery	Seneca	15951 Germantown Road, Germantown	Education	school	kindercare	ca. 1960	good	building-1		Residence Rental	
			Benjamin W. Allnut House	Montgomery	Seneca	Montevideo Road, Poolsville	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1850	poor	building-1			
		Clopper Road Bridge Abutments		Montgomery	Germantown	Old Clopper Road over Great Seneca Creek	Transportation	Bridge	road-related (vehicular)	bridge abutments	poor	structure-1			

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1955

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☒ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Seneca Creek State Park occupies 6,290 acres located along Great Seneca Creek in western Montgomery County. The state park is located in a largely rural area comprising farmland, rolling and rocky wooded hills, scattered small towns, and single-family homes. Seneca Creek State Park's main attraction is the Great Seneca Creek. The State of Maryland developed the park for conservation and recreation purposes. The state began land acquisition in 1955 with the purchase of 255 acres. The bulk of the land, 5,977 acres, was acquired from the 1960s through the 1980s.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate the Seneca Creek State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each DNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36CFR Part 60.4[ad]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B, Title 5). As a cultural landscape, the land comprising Seneca Creek State Park exhibits the influences of three land uses. Historically, the land supported industry and agriculture. Since 1955, as acreage for the park was acquired, MdDNR's management decisions to maintain and to develop recreation facilities for the park have influenced the landscape. The current appearance of the park reflects the industrial and agricultural history of the area, as well as recent park policies for cohesive park management.

MdDNR interest in the area can be traced to 1951 when bonds were authorized to fund land acquisition. The first parcel was purchased in 1955, the majority of the parkland was acquired between 1960 and 1989. As land acquisition was realized, MdDNR unified the management of the area as land was assembled. Construction of recreation facilities was undertaken concurrent with land purchase. All the recreational facilities constructed in the park are less than fifty years of age. As a state park, the appropriate context for evaluating Seneca Creek State Park is under the theme of recreation during the period of 1955 to the present. The buildings and the management practices that have shaped the state park since 1955 are not yet fifty years old. Thus, Seneca Creek State Park as defined by its current legal boundaries must possess the qualities of exceptional significance to qualify for listing as a historic district under National Register Criterion consideration G. The park landscape has been managed for wildlife management, agriculture, and recreational uses. Areas formerly under agricultural have either remained agricultural or have been allowed to reforest. Recreation facilities constructed within the park are typical of facilities built across the state during this time period. The landscape contained within Seneca Creek State Park does not appear to possess the qualities of exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G necessary for listing as an historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. However, many individual cultural resources located within the boundaries of Seneca Creek State Park are related to the Seneca Historic District (MHIP # M:17-63), which was listed 15 November 1978.

PARK HISTORY

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The Maryland General Assembly first authorized the issuance of bonds for "land and improvements" at Seneca Creek State Park in 1951 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1951:185). The state began assembling land for the park in 1955, when the Department of Forests and Parks acquired 255 acres from R. Hutton and E.H. Caulfield, including a right-of-way. By 1959, the park totaled 305 acres (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1959:72).

In 1960, the Department of Forests and Parks acquired 68.5 acres from the state Game and Inland Fish Commission, and 16.4 acres from Albert L. Gloyd. In fiscal year 1961, the state General Assembly appropriated \$35,000 for unspecified improvements (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1961:77). The Legislature appropriated \$15,000 for roads and parking areas in 1963 (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1963:111). In 1966, the Board of Natural Resources delayed further development until more land was secured; development funds were directed towards land acquisition costs (Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1966:114). As a result of 25 additional transfers throughout the 1960s, the park was increased 1,333 acres, to a total size of approximately 1,640 acres. The remaining land was acquired between 1970 and 1990 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1990).

In 1970, the consulting firm Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, of Hyattsville, Md., undertook the "Black Rock Mill Restoration Feasibility Study" on behalf of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. The investigation found that the foundation and stone walls of the mill were sound. However, the basement was flooded, the first floor had collapsed into the basement, the roof had a large hole but was otherwise in good condition, and that only half of the second floor was intact. The consulting firm found that, as the area's population grew, the mill would become more important as open space and as a historical and recreational resource (Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger 1970:1, 12).

In 1971, the state's Action Program for Development called for three phases of development for the park spanning most of the 1970s. The first phase comprised the construction of roads, a park office, a storage building, a shop, a residence, a contact station, four play fields, six comfort stations, utilities, and miscellaneous site improvements. This phase cost slightly more than \$1.5 million. The second phase proposed additional roads, parking, a boat rental and concession building, a bulkhead, six comfort stations, a stable and stable yard, trails, a bathhouse, a concession building, and utilities, at a cost of nearly \$2.8 million. The Action Program for Development for Seneca included design funds for a third phase of work; no details on the objectives of the phase were included (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1971:57-58).

In 1974, the General Assembly appropriated \$964,000 for the design and construction of a 90-acre lake and for the state's \$75,000 share for the relocation of Long Draft Road (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1974). The lake was completed in 1975 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1975:20).

In 1979, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Maryland Historical Trust undertook a survey of historic structures at the park. The MHT found that most of the structures were "in an advanced state of disrepair," due to deferred maintenance and the focus on building new facilities rather than maintaining existing ones. MHT recommended that the MdDNR take corrective action to prevent demolition by neglect. Should corrective action prove infeasible transfer of historic properties to individuals or groups who could renovate the buildings and adapt them to other uses was recommended (Deale and Coxe 1979:1, 5).

The MHT historic structures survey also suggested renovation and reuse options for specific structures. The report acknowledged that the area had an extensive history of milling, but recommended against rehabilitating Black Rock Mill as a museum of milling history, as suggested in the 1970 feasibility study. Black Rock Mill was a building shell; other mills owned by the DNR were more appropriate candidates due to their structural condition and intact machinery. MHT recommended that the Black Rock Mill be reused as a youth hostel or similar camping facility, or as an interpretive center. The survey suggested that Clopper Mill could be integrated into the interpretation of milling history as a stabilized ruin (Deale and Coxe 1979:2).

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The Seneca stonecutting mill also could be interpreted as a ruin, as MHT staff recommended. Its roof was missing, but the rest of the building could be stabilized and interpreted through photographs or sketches of the original stonecutting operation. The quarry master's house was in need of structural repairs, but could be rehabilitated into two apartments for park rangers, a single-family house for leasing, rented office space, exhibit space, or a camping facility. The one-room Seneca schoolhouse, circa 1860, was in the process of being renovated for use as a community center, but had only reached the architectural planning stage when funding was cancelled. The MHT recommended that the DNR resume work on the schoolhouse. The Charles Allnut barn, built in the early twentieth century, was recommended for use as a picnic shelter, a craft demonstration center, or an interpretive center. As another option for the barn, farmers using the surrounding land could use the building for grain storage or farm equipment. The adjacent farmhouse, circa 1900, was damaged by an explosion, vandalism, and general neglect. Even basic stabilization would be prohibitive according to the MHT (Deale and Cox 1979:3-4).

The MHT survey recommended continued lease of three farm complexes to the current tenants: the Hunter Davison farm complex, the John Hanson Gassaway complex, and the Button complex. The Hunter Davison complex might be sold to the tenants, since the site was located on the park's fringe and was not central in park development. The MHT survey also recommended that park literature reference Seneca Baptist Church, which was converted to a leased residence (Deale and Cox 1979:4-5).

Further construction occurred in 1979, when \$31,231.35 was spent (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979:14). An environmental assessment also was performed in 1979 in preparation for Phase II development, which consisted of additional road, utilities, picnic shelters, play areas, and a comfort station (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1979:17). In 1980, a telemetering system was constructed for \$24,500, and the Seneca Schoolhouse was renovated for \$44,800 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1980:12).

By 1981, facilities constructed at Seneca comprised the 90-acre lake, picnic areas, playgrounds, and a small trail network. By the 1990s, the amount of state funding available for parks had decreased substantially. In May 1994, the Department of Natural Resources began to examine location options for unpaved trails at Seneca. The growing numbers of mountain biking enthusiasts desired unpaved trails, as did the increasing numbers of residents seeking natural settings to ride horses or walk. The DNR produced a Trail Management Plan in 1996 that identified possible trail locations. Two trails were proposed. The Seneca Creek Greenway Trail was proposed from Riley's Lock at the confluence of Great Seneca Creek and the Potomac River upstream along the banks of Great Seneca Creek. The trail would originate on the west side of the creek, cross back and forth at various points, and terminate at the day-use area. The trail's construction was proposed from 1996 to 1998. The other trail was to span 10 miles in the Schaeffer Farm area (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1996:1, 9). The Seneca Greenway Trail opened 4 October 1997 (www.senecatrail.org/history.htm).

In 1985, the DNR leased the quarry master's house to Bob and Loreto Albiol as part of its resident curator program (Kime 2002). The Albiols renovated the house and still reside there.

In 1987, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and Montgomery County entered into a land exchange for county construction of the Great Seneca Highway through the park (Montgomery County and Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1987). The highway was built ca. 2000.

As of 2003, Seneca Creek State Park's amenities included the 90-acre Clopper Lake, which offered boating and fishing; picnic areas with tables, grills, comfort stations, and playgrounds; a visitor center with a 140-seat auditorium; trails; a disc golf course; hunting; the Black Rock Mill, which was partially renovated and offered outdoor interpretive exhibits; and the restored Seneca Schoolhouse. The Schaeffer Farm trails and the Seneca Creek Greenway Trail were in place (Maryland Department of Natural

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Resources 2003).

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to the resources located in Seneca Creek SP have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

Cultural Sequence

The prehistoric sequence in the study area, and in the Middle Atlantic as a whole, traditionally is divided into three major periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. The regional literature has evidenced a healthy concern with these divisions, and efforts have been made to redefine cultural periods and stages by focusing on adaptive strategies, in addition to stylistic change (Gardner 1980; Custer 1984). Stewart (1980) organized his data using the traditional period and sub period designations. That organization generally is followed here; adjustments reflect adaptive trends and more current interpretations of artifact chronology.

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic includes the time period from ca. 12,000 to 6,500 B.C., the Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile point styles, and the early side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic. Diagnostics of the later part of the Paleo-Indian period thus include Palmer, Kirk, and Warren points (Gardner 1980:3; Custer 1984:43). Work by Gardner at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley suggested continuity of adaptive pattern throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1983).

The basis for including the Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian tradition is that the settlement and subsistence trends appear to have not changed during this time. Work by Gardner at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley first suggested continuity of adaptive pattern throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1980, 1983). Other studies (e.g., Peck 1979; Stewart 1980; Kavanagh 1982; Custer 1984) have tended to confirm this hypothesis, and to extend it to the entire Mid-Atlantic region.

The environmental setting for this period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley appear to be applicable to the Pleasant Valley area (Wesler et al. 1981; Kavanagh 1982). The episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Stewart 1980). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Pollen records suggest tundra conditions as far south as central Pennsylvania at ca. 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8). South of there, pollen and faunal data indicate a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44). Carbone described Late Glacial vegetation in the Shenandoah Valley as comprised of microhabitats, including mixed deciduous gallery forests near the river, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and valley floor, coniferous forest on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Stewart 1980:4). It is probable that the faunal assemblage included Pleistocene megafauna, although the extent of human reliance on these animals is debated (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982).

The Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode was a period of transition into the full Holocene. Climatic change involved warmer summer temperatures, with continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response, with hemlock-pine forests on upper slopes, coniferous-deciduous forests on valley floors and foothills, and hydrophytic gallery forests along rivers (Carbone 1976). The faunal

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community would have included bear, elk, deer, and smaller game.

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system. These may be more broadly applicable in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984). They include: 1) quarry sites, 2) quarry reduction stations, 3) quarry-related base camps, 4) base camp maintenance stations, 5) outlying hunting stations, and 6) isolated point finds (Gardner 1979; Custer 1984; Stewart 1980).

Wesler et al. (1981:135) refined this site typology. They observed that Gardner's site types represented a truncated upland data set. It would be more consistent with available evidence, they continued (Wesler et al. 1981:135), to say that there were two settlement foci: those centered on riverine base camps and those centered on lithic quarries.

Kavanagh (1982:44), following Wesler et al. (1981:186) suggested a Paleo-Indian settlement pattern focused on riverine settings. Both Peck (1979) and Kavanagh (1982) reported Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Hardaway-Dalton points in various parts of the Monocacy Valley. Kirk points recovered from the Monocacy Valley usually are made from rhyolite (Kavanagh 1982:46). Stewart (1987) has interpreted the use of rhyolite in the Great Valley at this time as an indication of expansion into new environmental zones as the hunting-based economy shifted to a more diverse focus. This diversification is marked by the presence of Kirk phase points, which in this region are viewed as transitional to the Archaic.

Three prehistoric sites with possible Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period components have been recorded in the vicinity of the study area. All of the sites are located along tributaries of the Potomac River, including one Paleo-Indian to Middle Archaic site (18MO41) located along Seneca Creek. Two sites were characterized as base camps; Site 18MO45 was occupied through the Late Archaic period, while Site 18MO76 was occupied only during the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period. The remaining site (18MO41) was occupied through the Middle Archaic period and was characterized as an artifact concentration.

Archaic Period

The Archaic extended chronologically from ca. 6,500 to 1,000 B.C. Thus, it included the traditionally defined Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Terminal Archaic. Diagnostics of the Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) include bifurcate base points, such as the St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types, as well as the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville types (Wesler et al. 1981; Custer 1984; Stewart 1980, 1987; Dent 1995).

The date of 6,500 B.C. marked the emergence of the full Holocene environment and corresponded to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This episode involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5,000 B.C.; a cooling trend occurred after this (Custer 1984:62-63). The vegetation pattern in the vicinity of the project area was likely characterized by mesic forests on slopes, boggy areas on valley floors, and mixed mesophytic gallery forests along rivers (Wesler et al. 1981). Gardner summarized human adaptation in response to the Holocene environment:

By 6500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleoindian/Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of crypto-crystalline stone and the distribution of previously existing fauna, to a focus on the zonal distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources [Gardner 1978:47].

Kavanagh (1982:52) noted several patterns for Middle Archaic settlement patterns within the Monocacy Valley. The number of sites increased, with proportionally more located in the middle part of the valley. There were an increased number of sites in geomorphological zones away from the river, and more sites were located along tributaries to the Monocacy. Overall, the average

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distance of sites from the Monocacy River was greater during the Middle Archaic period than in earlier periods. These trends indicate the use of a broader resource base and support the notion of a foraging economy, a pattern also observed for the same period in the Great Valley of Maryland (Stewart 1980:7).

The Late and Terminal Archaic fall roughly within the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (3,000 -700 B.C.). This was a warm, dry period which "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2°C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands, and an expansion of oak-hickory forests onto valley floors and hillsides.

Diagnostics of the Late Archaic (3,000 - 2,000 B.C.) have been separated into two projectile point traditions: the Laurentian, which includes the Otter Creek, Vosburg, and Brewerton point types; and the Great Valley Tradition, which encompasses the Bare Island and Lackawaxen point types.

In the Monocacy Valley, Kavanagh (1982) noted that Late Archaic sites tend to be located in transitional areas between geomorphological zones. Although there was expansion into the previously under-utilized northern foothills, the general settlement pattern remained centered on riverine base camps, with limited activity sites located in the foothills and uplands.

The Terminal Archaic (2,000 - 1,000 B.C.) includes two projectile point traditions: the Broadspear Tradition, represented by Savannah River Stemmed, Susquehanna Broadspear, Lehigh/Koens Crispin, and Perkiomen point types; and the Fishtail Tradition, represented by Drybrook and Orient Fishtail point types (Kavanagh 1982). Although Kavanagh (1982:60) suggested that the Fishtail Tradition has a stronger association with a riparian orientation, it should be noted that for the sites in the vicinity of the project area, sites with broadspear points have the stronger association.

It should also be noted that Custer (1984), following from Cook (1976) and Dunn (1984), does not accept the broadspear and fishtail traditions as cultural markers. He interprets them, instead, as a "distinctive set of tools and knives that are in no way connected with special groups of people" (Custer 1984:79). He feels that they are cutting tools, and postulates that the Bare Island/Lackawaxen point types continued into the Terminal Archaic as the associated projectile.

During the Late Archaic, the pattern of a more wide-ranging utilization of different environmental zones that began during the Middle Archaic was elaborated. This can be seen as a response to the spread of oak-hickory forests during the late Atlantic climatic episode. Sites are located in a wide range of environmental settings and seem to have been seasonally or periodically occupied. The general settlement pattern for the region is scattered campsites with some riverine orientation (Stewart 1980). The greatest dispersal of sites occurred during the early Late Archaic; by Terminal Archaic times, the settlement pattern had a stronger riverine bias (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Soapstone, or steatite, bowls and steatite tempered ceramics also were added to the tool kit during the Terminal Archaic. Kavanagh (1982:60-62) suggested that scarcity of such artifacts from Monocacy Valley sites could indicate those sites represented hinterland, limited activity sites for base camps located along the Potomac. However, it is also possible that this under-abundance of steatite and steatite-tempered ceramics is a product of a skewed sample. Such materials are notoriously susceptible to weathering, especially when exposed by plowing on frequently flooded bottomlands; all of the sites recorded by Peck (1979) were plowzone sites first identified by collectors.

The majority of sites identified within the vicinity of the study area were occupied during the Archaic period. The Maryland Site Files record thirty-four prehistoric sites with Archaic period components including two sites with Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic components (18MO41 and 18MO45). Seven Archaic period sites were situated along the Potomac River; the remaining sites were located along tributaries of the Potomac River or in proximity to interior freshwater ponds or swamps. The majority of the recorded sites (n = 18) were characterized as lithic scatters or short-term resource procurement sites. Fifteen sites were classified as base

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camps; three of these sites were located along the Potomac River. Sites with Archaic components recorded along Seneca Creek and its tributaries include a base camp (18MO122) and three resource procurement sites or lithic scatters (18MO41, 18MO118 and 18MO119). Twenty-six additional prehistoric sites of indeterminate temporal affiliation have been recorded in the vicinity of the study area. An unknown number of these sites could include components dating from the Archaic Period.

Woodland Period

The Woodland Period dates from approximately 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1650. This corresponds, in general, to the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca 940 B.C. - modern times). While it is customary to characterize the environment after at least 3,000 B.C. as approximating modern conditions, it is also apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities took place during this period. The episodic nature of climatic change documented by Carbone for the Shenandoah Valley can be seen to have continued, at least in attenuated form, into the Late Holocene (Carbone 1976, 1982). The episodes or perturbations that characterized the Late Holocene were minor changes in comparison to variations that took place earlier in the Holocene; nevertheless, evidence indicates "locally significant changes did occur" (Bryson and Wendland 1967:281).

The short-term perturbations that characterized the Late Holocene climatic structure are of interest since it appears that times of environmental stress can be expected at periods of transition between episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). Carbone (1976:200) noted three of these possible stress periods: 1) the Sub-Boreal/Sub-Atlantic transition (3,000 - 2,600 B.P.); 2) the Sub-Atlantic/Scandic transition (1,750 - 1,305 B.P.); and 3) the Neo-Atlantic/Pacific transition (870 B.P.). In an earlier paper, Wendland and Bryson proposed that:

The step-wise model of climatic change suggests that dependent environmental variables, i.e., climatic "proxies," should record these abrupt discontinuities in their own response to the climate. If climatic discontinuities are sufficiently abrupt and of sufficient magnitude, environmental subsystems which respond to the climate should contain discontinuities in their record, thus providing a "proxy" indicator of the covariate, climate...[Wendland and Bryson 1974:10].

They went on to analyze pollen record discontinuities and cultural continuities worldwide, demonstrating that the potential stress periods noted above are characterized by botanic and cultural discontinuities on a global level. On the regional level, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982), and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares, Vinnette I-like crushed rock tempered sherds, and sand tempered Accokeek ceramics. Kavanagh (1982) identified steatite-tempered ceramics and Accokeek Cord-Marked ceramics in the Monocacy Valley.

The settlement pattern for the Early Woodland period can be described as a continuation of the Late Archaic pattern (Kavanagh 1982:66). Rhyolite usage reached its peak in the Great Valley, indicating that mountain environments were at least seasonally exploited (Stewart 1980, 1987).

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1000) in the Piedmont include Popes Creek Net-Imprinted and Mockley ceramics with the latter especially indicative of the Middle Woodland (Potter 1993: 62-66). In general, the ceramic types of the Middle Woodland are poorly known in the Monocacy Valley (Peck 1979; Kavanagh 1982). The general lack of Middle Woodland ceramics led Kavanagh (1982:69) to suggest that ceramics were imported to the Monocacy Valley during the Middle Woodland. Diagnostic lithic types include Selby Bay variants and Jacks Reef-like pentagonal and notched points.

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The Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 1000 - 1650) involved three major complexes: the Montgomery Complex, the Mason Island Complex, and the Luray Complex (or Phase). The Montgomery Complex has a long history in the archeological literature on the Piedmont region. It was defined first as the Montgomery Focus by Schmitt (1952) based on materials from the Shepard site in Montgomery County, Maryland. As described by Slattery et al. (1966:49-50) and Slattery and Woodward (1992), the Montgomery Focus included two Shenandoah Valley sites and several sites in the Potomac Piedmont. Major traits of the focus included grit tempered, cord-marked pottery, circular villages located near rivers, and flexed burials with few grave goods. The pottery, called Albemarle by MacCord et al. (1957), Shepard Cord-Marked by Schmitt (1952), and, most recently, Rosenstock by Peck (1979), was tempered with crushed quartz in the Great Valley and with granite or quartz in the Potomac Piedmont.

McNett and Gardner (n.d.) renamed the Montgomery Focus the Montgomery Complex, and described it as consisting of several closely related phases, geographically confined to the Potomac Valley near Seldon Island. They did not include the Shenandoah Valley sites because of discontinuous distribution. Ceramics of the complex were described as grit tempered (primarily granite or quartz), collared, and cord-marked, with decoration including punched or gashed collar bases, and cord-wrapped stick or incised designs.

More recently, a number of similar sites have been identified as Montgomery Complex sites in the Monocacy River region and has expanded the geographic and ecological zone locations of the Montgomery Complex. There is a continuous range of radiocarbon dates for the Montgomery Complex sites from ca A.D. 1000-A.D. 1520; this has been suggested as the general time span for the complex (Kavanagh 1982). Kavanagh (1999) suggests an association between Montgomery Complexes sites and well-drained soils and a distribution of site location within the central Monocacy Valley. This distribution is based upon a sample of twenty sites with Montgomery Complex components. Some researchers have argued that the Montgomery Complex was the origin of the Potomac Creek complex in the inner Coastal Plain (Potter 1993: 126-132).

The Mason Island Complex was defined as including components from the Catocin Creek Site, the Mason Island I Site, and the Glen Haven Site (McNett and Gardner n.d.). The complex has been separated from the Montgomery Complex on the bases of geographic distribution, pottery temper, and the presence of extended burials. In other traits, the two complexes are similar. The Mason Island Complex apparently was confined to the Potomac Valley to the area above Harrisons Island; it is defined by the presence of limestone-tempered pottery, with quartz appearing as a minority temper type. Stewart calls this pottery Page/Nolands Ferry, and has identified this ware in the Chickadee Rockshelter within the Great Valley (Stewart 1982). Radiocarbon dates for the complex include A.D. 1440 \pm 90 at the Biggs Ford site, and four dates from the Nolands Ferry site averaging A.D. 1528 (Kavanagh 1982:77). The Mason Island Complex is thought to have originated further west, along the upper Potomac (Potter 1993: 130)

The Luray Phase, originally defined by Schmitt (1952) and further explicated by McNett and Gardner (n.d.), is associated with shell tempered Keyser Cord-Marked ceramics. Thought to have centered in the Shenandoah Valley, this phase extends into the Potomac Piedmont and the Great Valley, evidently replacing the earlier Montgomery and Mason Island manifestations (McNett and Gardner n.d.; Potter 1993: 130-131).

Very few Woodland period sites have been identified in the vicinity of the study area. Of the recorded sites, only two sites (18MO5 and 18MO12) dated exclusively from the Woodland period. Site 18MO5 is an Early Woodland base camp located in proximity to Seneca Creek and the Potomac River. Site 18MO12 is a rockshelter identified near Great Seneca Creek. The remaining five sites each include components dating from the Archaic period. These sites consist of a base camp (18MO80) and four lithic scatters (18MO92, 18MO94, 18MO118, and 18MO210). Twenty-six additional prehistoric sites of indeterminate temporal affiliation have been recorded in the vicinity of the study area. An unknown number of these sites could include components dating from the Woodland Period, and as such, indicate a greater prehistoric presence in the area than currently indicated.

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Historic Cultural Sequence

Contact and Settlement Period (1680-1780)

The early historic aboriginal occupation of the Monocacy and Upper Potomac Valleys apparently was characterized by shifting populations. The earliest descriptions of Native Americans in the region describe short lived communities of displaced groups. The earliest references record the presence of a Piscataway/Conoy village on Heaters Island (ca. 1699-1710), a Shawnee town near what is now Oldtown, Maryland (ca. 1690s-1730s), and a Tuscarora village at the confluence of the Monocacy and the Potomac (ca. 1721) (Grumet 1995; Hoxie 1996:650). The Delaware and the Catawba fought a battle near the mouth of Antietam Creek in the 1730s (Scharf 1882:2:986). Both Scharf (1882) and Williams (1910) noted that the Catawba and the Cherokee were present occasionally in the Great Valley during the French and Indian War. All of this suggests unstable occupation of the region during the early eighteenth century.

The first settlers in the colony of Maryland reached the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay in 1634, under the proprietorship of Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore. Early Maryland colonists adopted tobacco as an agricultural focus, which required a large labor force of indentured servants and slaves. For almost a century, settlement remained concentrated along the Chesapeake Bay and its major tributaries (Wilsatch 1931).

Movement by English and Scottish settlers into the Montgomery County area began during the late seventeenth century. One of the first prominent landowners along the Potomac was Ninian Beall. He arrived in Maryland as an indentured servant, and eventually acquired 25,000 acres of land. A portion of his holdings became the site for Darnestown in 1749. The town was named after William Darnes, an prominent citizen and landowner in the community. William Darnes served as a Judge of the Levy Court and the Orphans Court, the Darnestown area Representative to the state legislature, and a director of the C&O Canal. One of Beall's daughters, Ruth, married Charles Gassaway, who also became a prominent landowner with over 2,000 acres in the county at his death in 1815 (Cavicchi 1995). Early agriculture focused on tobacco plantations, which required slave labor and location near water routes (Sween 1984:19). Settlement gradually spread north and west along rivers and streams.

The crossroads village of Darnestown was established in 1749 at the intersection of the road from Georgetown to the mouth of the Monocacy River (now Route 28, Darnestown Road) and the road from Seneca Mill (and the landing on the Potomac) to the Georgetown-Monocacy Road (Route 112, Seneca Road). River Road, another important early road, opened in 1778 between Seneca and Watts Branch (Cavicchi 1995).

Following the initial period of English settlement, Pennsylvania Germans and German immigrants were attracted to the region's rich piedmont soils (Scharf 1882:642). The sudden increase in population in the Piedmont region led to the subdivision of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748 (Scharf 1882:640); present-day Montgomery County made up the Lower District of the new county. When the colonies declared their independence from England in 1776, the Lower District of Frederick County became an independent political entity. The new county was named for American patriot Richard Montgomery (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976:3).

Agrarian Intensification and Internal Improvement (1780-1860)

After the Revolution, Montgomery County suffered a period of economic instability and agricultural decline. Many tenants lost their rented homes and farms when large tracts of Loyalist land were auctioned to Continental Army officers (Sween 1984:33). In addition, a market glut of tobacco and soil depletion contributed to this economic decline (Wesler et al. 1981a: 167).

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Despite failed efforts by the Patowmack Navigation Company to establish a water transportation route in 1784, transportation within the county gradually improved (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976:95). By 1794, Griffith's map of Maryland showed six roads radiating from the newly designated county seat at Rockville. Construction of the Rockville Turnpike, the first paved road in the County began in 1817. The turnpike ran from the District of Columbia to Rockville and on to Frederick (Boyd 1880:75). The map shows River Road extending from the District of Columbia along the western edge of the county.

Originally called Newport, the town of Seneca was laid out along Seneca Creek in 1787 by John Garret (Sween 1968:3). Seneca Creek was harnessed for power during the early years of settlement, for example, Seneca Mill was operation ca. 1732. A 1795 advertisement for a nearby mill, Middlebrook Mills, described Seneca Creek as "the most powerful consistent steam in the county" (www.senecatrail.org/history). Waterpower from area streams powered gristmills, sawmills, bellows for forges, and fulling mills. Montgomery County had 44 mills before 1800, eight were located on Seneca Creek and its tributaries (www.senecatrail.org/history).

With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1817, a new era of waterway transportation emerged in the United States (Sanderlin 1946:45). Local interest in canal construction was renewed and the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Company was formed to provide what the Patowmack Company had failed to produce; a link to western markets. The C&O Canal was chartered in 1828, and the line from Seneca to Georgetown was completed in 1831. By 1835, the canal extended along the southern border of the county to the Monocacy Aqueduct, at mouth of the Monocacy River.

The canal opened as far as Cumberland by 1850, however, the B&O Railroad had preceded it by eight years. Due to a variety of problems, including flood damage and competition from the railroad, the canal never became a great commercial success. Flour and coal were the predominant cargo, however tonnage remained relatively low. After 1850, most of the flour traffic was carried by the railroad, and coal was the chief cargo carried to tidewater. Even this commodity was shipped in limited amounts, because B & O Railroad adjusted its rates to be competitive with the canal (Sanderlin 1942:205). In early days of the canal, packet or passenger travel was common, but, by 1859, was superseded by rail (Clark 1993:107).

In 1859, 83 barges a week were using the canal to transport grain, flour, coal, and other farm products to Washington and Georgetown. Much of the shipping originated at Seneca, where crop production remained high in the mid-nineteenth century (Cavicchi 1995).

The development of towns in western Montgomery County was aided by the development of the new transportation systems. Both the canal and railroad provided easier access to markets for area farmers and encouraged increased settlement in the area.

Germans began immigrating into northern Montgomery County about 1830, but they did not settle in great numbers south of Germantown. The 1850 census of the Medley District shows that over half of the residents of old Germantown area were German by birth. By 1870, the sizable German settlement included a store, post office, school, blacksmith shop, and church (Martenet 1865, Hopkins 1878). The 1870 census indicates that half of the residents were of German descent, but none list Germany as a place of birth.

Farming dominated Montgomery County's economy prior to the Civil War. Local farmers turned to wheat, corn, and oats, although tobacco continued to be raised in the Medley District and in small pockets around the county (Sharf 1882:644, 653). Wheat became the dominant crop of the area. Agricultural production declined, however, and some of the early settlers moved west, seeking better farmland (Cavicchi 1995; Scharf 1882:653).

The few manufacturing enterprises in the county included sawmills and gristmills, along with a few quarries and mines (Blunt and

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Blunt 1862; Wesler et al. 1981:169). The presence of a productive sandstone quarry near Seneca and the discovery of gold in 1848 in area streams attracted new settlers and helped to diversify the agriculturally-based economy of the region (Scharf 1882:644). Seneca Sandstone was worked at extensive quarries along the C&O Canal at the mouth of Seneca Creek. It was used in the construction of the canal and in public buildings in Washington D.C., most prominently in the Smithsonian Castle (Scharf 1882:645).

Seneca Baptist Church was built of Seneca Sandstone ca. 1817. The church remained in use through the 1880s (Cavicchi 1995).

Merchant mills like Seneca Mill served farms on a regional basis. The market for the mill included Germantown, Gaithersburg and Damascus. The merchant mills offered comprehensive services from a mill to grind grain, a warehouse to store flour, and a wharf on the canal to ship flour to markets (Cavicchi 1995). Seneca Mill was first established in 1780. The mill burned twice during the ownership of Upton Darby within an eighteen month time period in the 1860s. In addition to milling operations, the company handled milling supplies, wheat, flour, feed, corn, and fertilizers. They shipped grain, hay, and straw. The company owned its own canal boats for transporting their product to market in Georgetown. Products were stored in a warehouse located on Seneca Creek until it was shipped. The mill operated until ca. 1918 (Sween 1968:5).

Black Rock Mill was an important milling operation built in 1815. It was associated with Nicholas D. Offutt, a State Congressman (Cavicchi 1995). Blackrock was both a grist mill and sawmill.

Francis C. Clopper owned two mills, a gristmill known as Clopper Mill and the Francis C. Clopper Woolen Manufactory known as Longdraft mill. The woolen manufactory was worth \$8,000 in the 1850 census and included seven cards, three looms, two fulling stocks, two pickers, and two spinning frames (McGrain 1972). Francis Clopper was instrumental in bringing the Metropolitan line of the B&O Railroad to Montgomery County and he surveyed much of line.

The Civil War Era (1860-1865)

Military maneuvers overshadowed the everyday life of Montgomery County residents during the Civil War. Although no major battles were fought in the county, Federal troops formed a defensive wall around the District of Columbia to protect the nation's capital; a portion of this circle of forts ran through southern Montgomery County (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976:2171). In the project area, some 18,000 Union troops were stationed in and around Darnestown in 1861. Major General Nathiel P. Banks, who was in charge of defending the region between Washington and Harper's Ferry, established his headquarters at the Magruder Farm one and one half miles south of Darnestown on the road to Seneca. A signal station was established in a huge chestnut tree located on the farm, connecting communications between Washington DC and Harpers Ferry via Sugarloaf Mountain (Cavicchi 1995). A topographic camp also was established on the farm at this time. In addition, a Signal Corps School is believed to have been conducted here (Cavicchi 1995).

Large movements of Union soldiers through the area occurred in 1862 and 1864 in response to Confederate incursions into the Union, which culminated in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, respectively. In 1863, Confederate troops under J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry Corps crossed the Potomac. He dispatched part of his force along Seneca Road to Darnestown and then via Darnestown Road to Rockville and rejoined the remainder of the Corps (Cavicchi 1995). Montgomery County residents suffered from the infiltration of Union and Confederate troops; both armies confiscated food, draft animals, and money as they marched, camped, and skirmished throughout the region.

The C & O Canal was a strategic boundary between the Union and Confederacy. It was briefly taken over by the Federal government, but was returned to the canal company within four months. The canal supplied coal to Washington throughout the war,

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despite raids, and Confederate shelling near Williamsport, which resulted in minimal damage to a dam (Valley News Echo vols. 2 and 3, in Best of American Canals 1996:20).

Union troops were stationed at Seneca to protect the canal. They fortified the top of the hill overlooking the Seneca aqueduct. At one point typhoid fever broke out in camp. Soldiers who died from illness or skirmishes in the area were buried nearby (Sween 1968).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930 -Present)

The post-Civil War years saw an increase in the population and prosperity in western Montgomery County, largely due to the area's proximity to the C&O Canal and the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad. These transportation links provided farmers and entrepreneurs access to ready markets.

Freed slaves established a settlement at Tobytown ca. 1875. The residents worked on local farms and bought food and supplies at the Pennyfield Lock store. The community was stable until the 1940s when the demand for rural labor declined as farms were converted to estates (Cavicchi 1995).

The C & O Canal never fulfilled its original goal of linking the Potomac to the Ohio. Plans to continue the canal past Cumberland finally were abandoned after the Civil War, and the canal remained a regional waterway (Shaw 1990:106). Canal traffic increased after the war, with the canal's busiest years in the 1870s. Flooding remained a constant problem. Disastrous floods occurred in 1878 and 1889, and revenues barely covered expenses (Shaw 1990:107). The canal went into a receivership due to the extensive damage of the 1889 flood. Although the canal was repaired, use continued to decline. Finally, a great flood in 1924 put the C & O Canal out of business. The canal was not a financial success; operation repaid less than two per cent of the cost to the company that built it. Nonetheless, it had a significant impact on regional and local development (Sanderlin 1942:285).

In 1938, the canal was sold to the Federal Government. It was first dedicated as a public park in 1939, then abandoned in 1942 when floodwaters further damaged the waterway (Sanderlin 1942:281). The C & O Canal National Historic Park was established in 1971.

Montgomery County was a highly intensive, wheat growing area from the Civil War until World War I. Grist mills continued to operate into the early 1900s; however, the milling business declined by World War I and few mills were in operation after 1925 (www.senecatrail.org/history). The introduction of mandatory pasteurization of milk guaranteed quality and spurred an increase in the consumption of dairy products and led to the growth of dairy farms in the early twentieth century (Pirtle 1926:130-131). In the last quarter of the twentieth century, horticulture within the county grew dramatically to become one of the one of the largest sector in agriculture. This sector includes nurseries, landscaping companies, lawn care firms, arborists, sod farms, and green houses. In addition, horses became a major component with over 15,000 horses located within the county, exceeding the population of all other livestock combined, and led to a corresponding rise in hay production (Agricultural Services Division 2003).

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The region as a whole remained largely rural, agricultural, and sparsely settled well into the twentieth century. While canal traffic and towns declined after the turn of the century, other areas of Montgomery County slowly experienced suburbanization. New railroad stations at Germantown and Gaithersburg and the construction of streetcar lines brought development into sparsely populated regions (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976:209). With more efficient transportation, new towns and suburban communities prospered. The county's economy began to shift from agriculture to a system dependent on the growing metropolis of Washington, D.C. Beginning in the 1880s, federal employees began settling the surrounding counties; by 1900 Montgomery County's population had increased by almost 50% (Wilson n.d.:55).

While subdivisions proliferated in the immediate area of Washington, D.C., most of the county remained agricultural throughout the first quarter of the twentieth century. After World War II, an expanding federal payroll, and veteran's housing programs spurred a population surge (Wilson n.d.:59). The development trend accelerated in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, as the county's population rose from 164,000 in 1950 to 750,000 in 1990 (Cavicchi 1995). In recent years, the county has become linked inseparably with Washington, D.C. In the last decade, farmland and woodland has been increasingly subdivided for residential use. Suburban development has spread rapidly in and around Washington D.C. and adjacent counties, and has created pressures on Maryland's state, county, and city governments to create and enlarge natural and recreational amenities such as Seneca Creek State Park.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Seneca Creek State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each DNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B, Title 5). Acquisition of property for Seneca Creek State Park began in 1955, although the bulk, 5,977 of the 6,290 acres, was acquired from the 1960s through the 1980s. Park improvement and management policies that have shaped Seneca Creek State Park as a public recreation area were implemented during the early 1960s. The park landscape has been managed to preserve natural resources. The focus of the park is the natural and scenic corridors associated with Great Seneca Creek.

The appropriate historic context for evaluating the park is defined by the theme of public recreation during the period 1960 to the present. Stream valley parks were developed in Maryland during the twentieth century. Seneca Creek State Park is one of four stream valley parks located in the Central District of Maryland's State Park System; the other three are Patapsco Valley State Park (est. 1907), Gunpowder Falls State Park (est. 1960), and Patuxent River State Park (est. 1963). In addition, recreation lands and conservation lands were preserved along the Potomac River beginning ca. 1950. The rationales for establishing these parks were similar and included the preservation of public accessibility to waterways for recreation opportunities for nearby metropolitan areas; the availability of land in steam valleys was unsuitable for development; the desire to enhance water quality; and to implement flood control. At Seneca Creek State Park, the Clopper Lake Day Area was most intensively improved to support recreation activities. During the 1970s, the prevailing philosophy for intensive park development was revised to emphasize low-intensity, passive recreation. Preservation of natural areas became an important

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development concept. Few park-related buildings have been constructed in the park since the 1970s. In general, buildings constructed under the park tenure are utilitarian structures whose design is integral to their function. None of the designs of these utilitarian buildings are architecturally distinguished or the work of recognized masters. Little construction of low-intensity, passive recreation within Seneca Creek State Park has occurred. Within the context of public recreation from 1960 to the present, the development of Seneca Creek State Park does not reflect the changing approach to recreational planning adapted for Maryland parks. As such, the park entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under Criterion G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Acquisition of property along the Great Seneca Creek stream valley was the primary objective for park development. Land acquisition generally included parcels extending beyond the stream valley. This pattern often resulted in the creation of wide buffers extending to the upland plateau and encompassing agricultural land. The cultural resources acquired by the MdDNR are diverse and illustrate the historic progression of land uses associated with the topographic zones currently contained within the parklands. The industrial buildings and sites occupy the valley floor and are most closely associated with the river due to their reliance on the water power technology during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Bridges are examples of transportation-related resources crossing the valley with roads and railroads to connect Washington D.C. with rural regions. An active CSX line currently crosses the valley and supports freight, Amtrak, and MARC passenger service between Washington D.C. and points west. Agricultural buildings occupy the upland areas used for agriculture. Small-scale, single-family houses associated with post World War II suburban development generally were sited on small parcels along country roads that cross or mark the periphery of the parkland. The historic themes illustrated by the built resources are eighteenth and nineteenth-century industrial development, transportation, agriculture, and post World War II suburban development. These resources thinly spread across the park and are not a significant concentration of associated buildings, structures or sites that form a cohesive entity or a significant concentration or linkage to meet the definition of historic district for the purposes of listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SENECA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Several buildings within the park are listed on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as contributing elements to historic districts. The Seneca Stone Quarry, stone cutting mill, and Quarry Master's House (MIHP #M:17-52, 53, 54) were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The Seneca Quarry is located along the sandstone bluffs along the Potomac River. Evidence of the quarry stretches from the mouth of the Great Seneca Creek to the west approximately 0.7 miles. The quarry was dependent on the C&O Canal to transport finished stone and as a water source for its stone cutting mill. The stone cutting mill retains its stone walls, stone bases for the cutting equipment, and trench down the middle of the building that housed the turbine and shaft for powering equipment. The Quarry Master's House has been restored since the nomination form was completed. These resources retain the significance and integrity for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Seneca Historic District (MIHP #M:17-63) was listed in 1978. Its period of significance is from the late 17th century to the early 20th century. The nomination form notes that the historic district with its large barns, broad fields, and stone houses remains an unspoiled picture of Maryland during the 19th and early 20th.

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centuries. Areas of significance include settlement of the area, the development of its quarries, construction of the Potomac and C&O canals, the development of Seneca to serve the canal, the architecture of the area's farms, agriculture, and the area's Civil War history. The Seneca Historic District incorporates the lower reaches of the Great Seneca Creek and includes six properties (MIHP #M:17-52 – M:17-54; M:17-56; M:17-61, M:17-62) within the park boundaries as contributing elements: the Seneca Stone Quarry; Stone Cutting Mill; Quarry Master's House; Seneca Schoolhouse; Upton Darby House, and Poole's General Store. Although the Upton Darby House and Poole's General Store are within the park's boundaries, they are outparcels owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). The Seneca Schoolhouse, constructed in 1868, is significant as the only stone one-room schoolhouse in the State of Maryland. Restored in 1980, the building retains its integrity.

The Hunter Davidson Farm (MIHP #M24-33) is a good example of a vernacular, turn of the century farmhouse. The property includes an assortment of early twentieth century outbuildings including a shed, garage, spring house, and barn. The complex is in good condition, it retains its integrity, and it was associated with the Seneca community. The farm possesses the qualities of significance necessary for listing as a contributing element of the Seneca Historic District.

The Seneca Mill millrace parallels the western bank of Great Seneca Creek from River Road upstream approximately one mile to the dam remains. Although Seneca Mill was removed during the realignment of River Road, the millrace and dam are landscape elements related to milling, an important industry in the area for two centuries. The millrace and dam possess the qualities of significance necessary for listing as a contributing element to the Seneca Historic District.

A few isolated agricultural out buildings and farm building foundations remain within the Seneca Historic District and the Seneca Creek State Park. These isolated elements no longer illustrate the context of larger agricultural or domestic complexes and do not possess individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These resources include the John Padgett Farm Site (MIHP #M:17-51) and the Charles Allnut House Site (MIHP #M:17-55), which date from the late nineteenth century to the turn of the 20th century. No buildings remain from the either site. They do not possess the integrity necessary for listing as a contributing element to the Seneca Historic District. Parcel 63 Storage Bin (associated w/MIHP #M:17-60), Parcel 64 Pigpen (associated w/MIHP #M:17-60), and the Pierpont Shed Foundation are isolated mid-20th century agricultural buildings or foundations. These resources were constructed outside the period of significance for the Seneca Historic District and do not possess the significance necessary for listing as contributing elements to the district.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

A number of individual farm complexes and agricultural resources exist in the Schaeffer Farm section in the park including: the Americus Dawson House (MIHP #M:18-27), Button Property (MIHP #M:18-43), Savage Farm (MIHP #M:18-50), and Wareking property. The Americus Dawson House is a large residence undergoing restoration as part of the MdDNR's curatorship program. At the time of the site visit, the house was in poor condition, character-defining windows and doors had been removed, as well as most interior walls and floors. The house no longer retains agricultural buildings from the nineteenth century. The associated outbuildings are in varying states of disrepair. The Pennsylvania Bank barn has collapsed and the dairy barn

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has partially collapsed. The original design of the old dairy has been altered by an addition. All the equipment from the agricultural buildings has been removed. At the time of the site visit, the farm consists of a series of building shells in poor condition. These buildings do not exhibit the qualities of architectural significance for their types, periods, or methods of construction; for high artistic value; or, for association with work of a master. The house and outbuildings do not possess the significance or integrity to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Button Farm (MIHP #M:18-43) contains a foursquare house, a privy, a garage, a small hay barn, and a small animal trough. The house has been coated with stucco and the door on the west elevation has been infilled. These alterations have affected the integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The addition of a ca. 1965 pole shed and vegetation overgrowing the outbuildings and surrounding land have affected the integrity of setting. While the building is an example of early 20th century dwelling, research does not indicate that the house and its outbuildings possesses the integrity or significance necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The property does not possess a significant association with important events (Criterion A) or with significant persons (Criterion B). The resources do not possess significance for their design or construction (Criterion C).

The Savage Farm (MIHP #M:18-50) is representative of large dairy farms in Montgomery County from the second quarter of the twentieth century. Located behind a foursquare house on a long farm lane, the agricultural buildings include a full complement of agricultural buildings, including two dairy barns and dairies, loafing sheds, tractor shed, and equipment shed surrounded by actively farmed agricultural fields. The farmstead retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The farmstead appears to have significance for agriculture under Criterion A and for its design and construction, Criterion C.

The Warenking property is limited to foundations and an isolated animal pen. The doors and windows of the animal pen are gone and the building currently sits in a streambed. These alterations have impacted the design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. These isolated elements no longer illustrate the context of agricultural or domestic complexes and do not possess individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The farm complex at the National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club has been impacted by the construction of the skeet and trap club on the farm's fields and an access road for the gun club separates the house from the outbuildings. The skeet and gun club has impacted the setting, feeling, and association. Doors and windows have been removed from the tenant building and outbuildings impacting their design, materials, and workmanship. The farm no longer illustrates the context of agricultural complexes. The property does not possess a significant association with important events (Criterion A) or with significant persons (Criterion B). The resources do not possess significance for their design or construction (Criterion C).

The National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club clubhouse (DMI #036) was completed ca. 1955 and additions were completed ca. 1960 and ca. 1965, tripling the size of the building and giving it an irregular shape. The building does not exhibit the qualities of architectural significance for its type, period, or method of construction; for high artistic value; or, for association with work of a master. The clubhouse does not possess the significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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The single-family dwellings located within the current park boundaries are generally located periphery of parklands. These buildings were generally constructed between 1920 and 1960 and are constructed of typical designs illustrating their periods of construction. These styles include bungalows, Cape Cods, and ranch houses. The buildings do not exhibit significant design qualities and are not the work of masters. The buildings are isolated examples dispersed throughout the park. In some cases, isolated houses represent replacement dwellings added to older farmsteads to update living conditions for the owners. While the buildings are examples of modest residential development that occurred after World War II, research does not indicate that the buildings possesses the integrity or significance necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings do not possess a significant association with important events (Criterion A) or with significant persons (Criterion B). The buildings do not possess significance for its design or construction (Criterion C).

Two single-family dwellings date to the nineteenth century: the Grusendorf Log house (MIHP #M:19-38) and the Benjamin W. Allnut house. According to the MIHP, the Grusendorf Log House was relocated to the park in 1994, entirely reconstructed, and is currently used as an interpretative center. The Benjamin W. Allnut house is located in the woods on the park's periphery. The building appears to have been abandoned for a least fifty years and is in a severe state of decay. The buildings do not possess a significant association with important events (Criterion A) or with significant persons (Criterion B). The buildings do not possess significance for its design or construction (Criterion C). Neither building appears to have the significance or integrity for the listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Seneca Baptist Church (MIHP #M:24-01) is another example of a nineteenth-century building that has received extensive renovation, so that the exterior stone walls of the building are the only elements that retain integrity of materials. The design, setting, and workmanship have been compromised through extensive renovation work to that the building no longer retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is significant as the oldest standing Baptist meeting house in Montgomery County.

CONCLUSION

Seneca Creek State Park, which contains 83 architectural resources built in or prior to 1960 and owned by MdDNR, was evaluated as part of this survey.

Since 1970, a number of buildings that support park activities were constructed. All park-constructed buildings are located in the Clopper Lake Day Use Area in the northern section of the park. Construction included Clopper Lake, boat concessions, picnic areas, disc golf course, visitor center, and maintenance facilities. Except for the construction of hiking trails, no development has occurred in the southern section of the park. The buildings and management practices that have shaped the park since 1970 are not yet fifty years old. The park-constructed buildings and landscape do not exhibit exceptionally distinguished designs nor are they associated with the work of modern masters. Thus, the landscape and buildings contained in Seneca Creek State Park do not exhibit exceptional significance under Criterion G to qualify for listing as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:19-38

Seneca Creek State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 17

A large portion of the southern end of the park is incorporated into the Seneca Historic District. The district includes resources associated with the Seneca, the Seneca Quarry, the C&O Canal, and nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads in the area. Two additional park resources were identified that as contributing elements to the Seneca Historic District: the Hunter Davidson Farm and the Seneca Mill head race. One other resource, the Savage Farm, appears to be individually eligible for the listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for its design and construction.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. M:19-38

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 6,290

Acreage of historical setting 6,290

Quadrangle name Gaithersburg Germantown Seneca

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprises all property owned by the DNR within the legal boundaries of Seneca Creek State Park as of February 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brian Cleven, Jeff Maymon, Chris Heidenrich, Dan Grose

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 9/1/03

street and number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100

telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick

state Md zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:19-38

Name Seneca Creek State Park

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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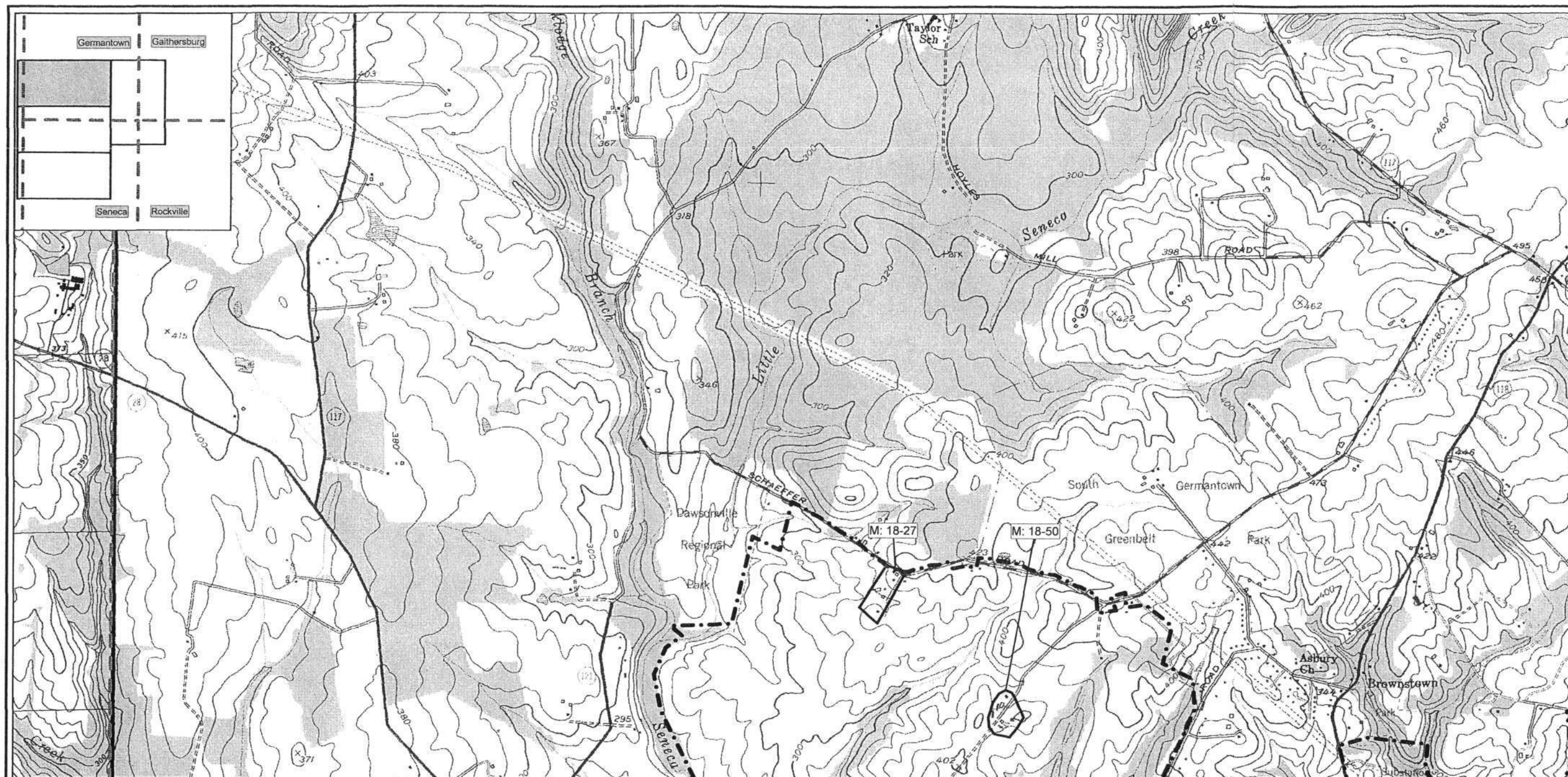
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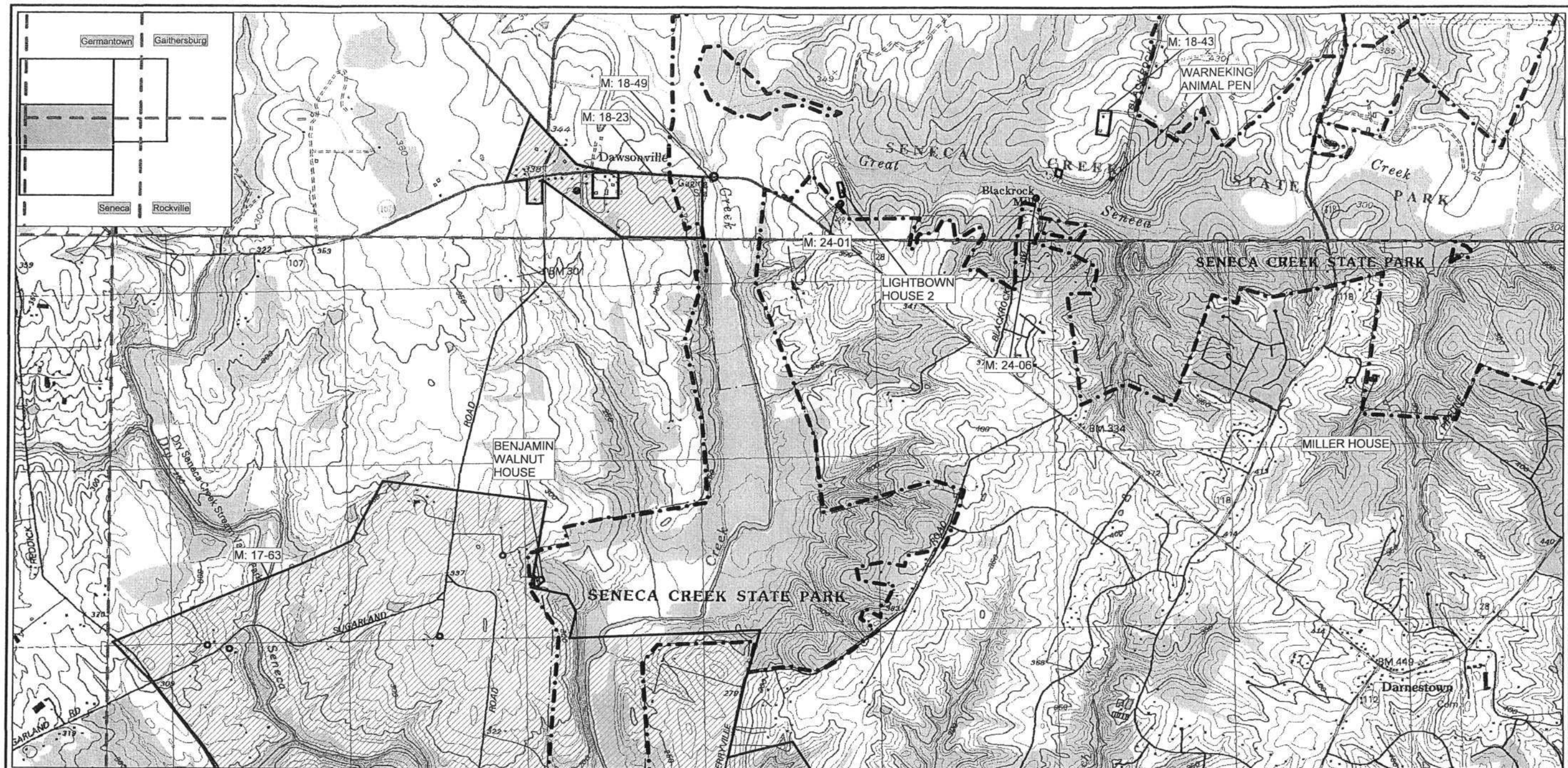
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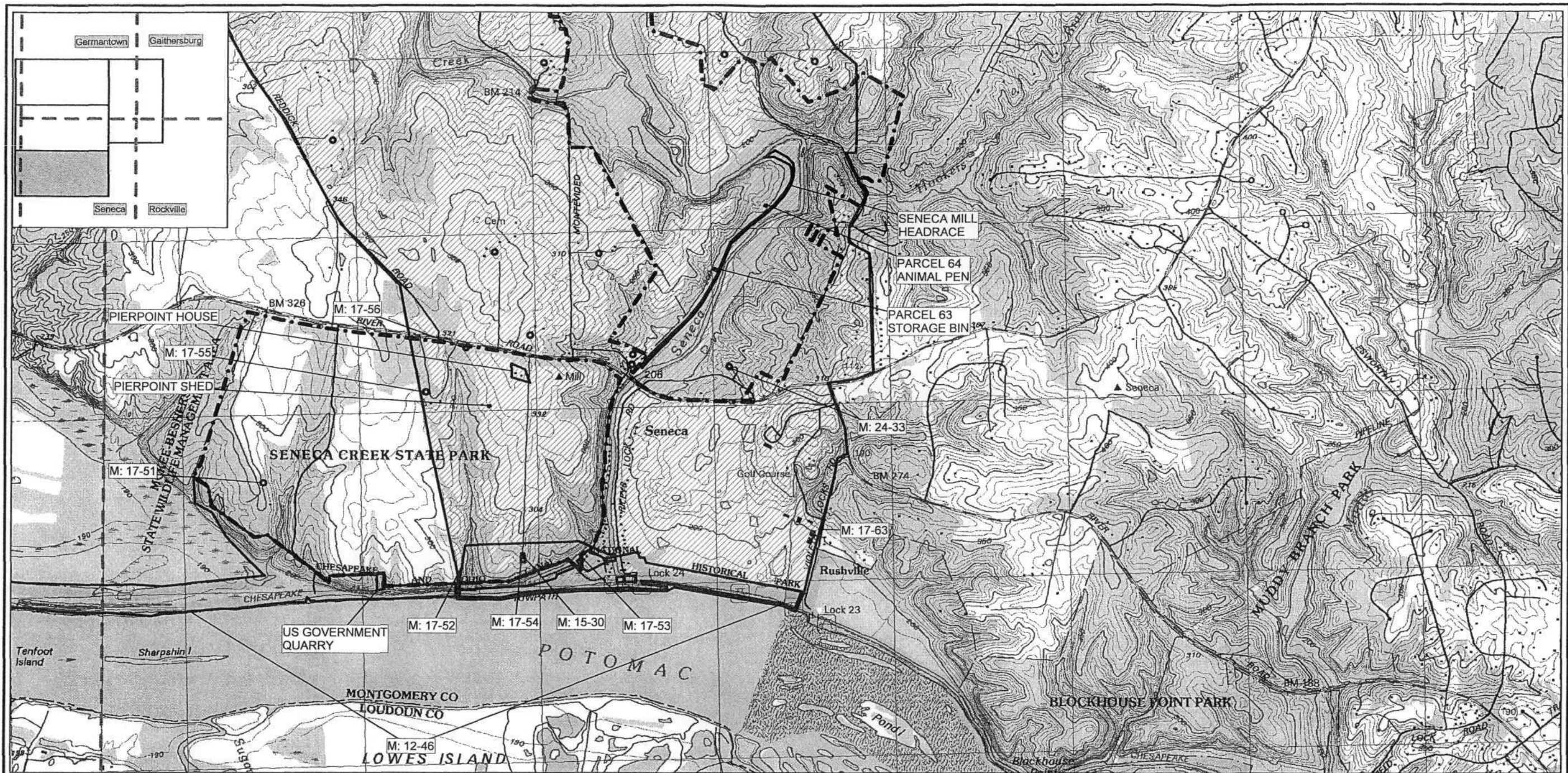


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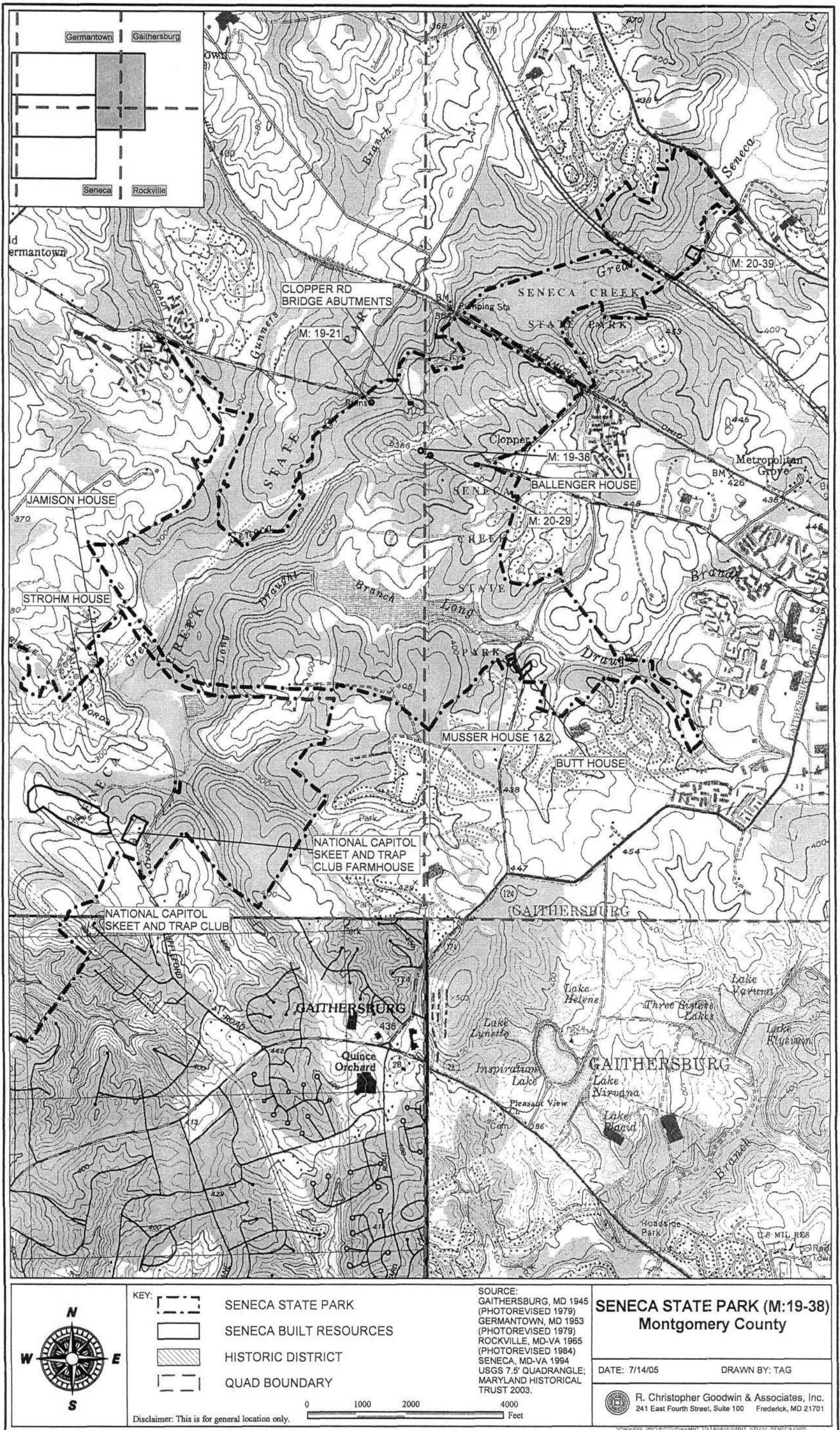


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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:19-38

Seneca Creek State Park, Montgomery County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # M:19-38
2. Seneca Creek State Park
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. February-March 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

- 1 Clopper Lake, view E.
- 2 Great Seneca Creek from Waring Viaduct, view SE.
- 3 John Padgett Farm Site (M:17-51), house foundation, view E.
- 4 Charles Allnut House Site (M:17-55), barn foundation, view SW.
- 5 Parcel 64 Pigpen (associated w/ M:17-60), view E.
- 6 Americus Dawson House (M:18-27), view NW.
- 7 Americus Dawson Farm Complex (M:18-27), view NW.
- 8 Americus Dawson Bungalow (M:18-27), view S.
- 9 National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club Farmhouse, view SE.
- 10 National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club Tenant House, view NE.
- 11 Button Property (M:18-43), House, view SW.
- 12 Button Property (M:18-43), "Slave" Cemetery, view N.
- 13 Warneking Animal Pen, view NE.
- 14 Savage House (DMI #075), view N.
- 15 Savage Farm Complex, view SW.
- 16 Lightbown House 2 (DMI #026), view N.
- 17 Hunter Davidson Farm (M:24-33) House, view NE.
- 18 Seneca Schoolhouse (M:17-56), view SW.
- 19 Seneca Sandstone Quarry (M:17-52), view SW.
- 20 Seneca Sandstone Quarry (M:17-53), stone cutting and polishing mill, view S.
- 21 Quarry Master's House (M:17-54) and Log Tobacco Barn (M:15-30), view SW.
- 22 Seneca Mill Headrace, view NE.
- 23 Clopper Gristmill (M:19-21), view S.
- 24 Black Rock Mill (M:24-06), view NE.
- 25 National Capitol Skeet and Trap Club Clubhouse (DMI #036), view NW.
- 26 Seneca Baptist Church (M:24-01), view NW.
- 27 Grusendorf Log House (M:19-38), view W.
- 28 Woodlands Site and Smokehouse (M:20-29), view S.
- 29 Caulfield-King House (M:20-39), view N.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:19-38

Seneca Creek State Park, Montgomery County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo log Page 2

- 30 Ballenger House (DMI #017), view SW.
- 31 Butt House (DMI #022), view N.
- 32 Musser House 2 (DMI #067), view NW.
- 33 Jamison House, view NW.
- 34 Stohm House, (DMI #019), view N.
- 35 Miller House, view NE.
- 36 Benjamin W. Allnut House, view W.
- 37 Pierpont House (DMI #017), view SE.
- 38 Clopper Road Bridge Abutments, view E.
- 39 B&O Railroad Underpass (M:20-30), view S.
- 40 Waring Viaduct (M:19-10), view SE.



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Clopper Lake, view E.

1/40



M: 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Great Seneca Creek from Waring Viaduct, view SE.

2/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

John Padget Farm site (M:17-51), house foundation, view E.

3/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Charles Allnut House site (M17-55) barn foundation view SW

A/A0



M: 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Parcel 64 Pigeon (associated w/ M:17-60) view E

5/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Americus Dawson House (M 1B-27) view NW

6/40



M:19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Americus Dawson Farm Complex (M18-27) view NW

7/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Americus Dawson Bungalow (M18-27), view S.

8/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

National Capitol Skeet & Trap Club Farmhouse, view SE.

9/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPO

National Capitol Skeeet & Trap Club

10 /40



M: 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Button Property (M18-43) House, view SW

11/40



M 19 -38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPO

Button Property (M18-43) "slave" cemetery, view N

12/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Warnecking Animal Pen. v w NE

13/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Savage House (DMI #075), view N

14/40



M 19-38

Sunco Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Savage Farm Complex, view SW

15/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Pd SHPO

Lighthouse House 2 (DM1 026), view N

16/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPO

Hunter Davidson Farm (M 24-33) House, view NE

17/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RC6A

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Seneca Schoolhouse (M17-56) view SW

18/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Seneca Sandstone Quarry (M17-52) view SW

19/40



M 19-3B

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Seneca Sandstone Quarry (17-53) stone cutting & polishing mill, v. w. S

20/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Quarry Masters House (M 17-54) and Log Tobacco Barn (M 15-30) view:

21/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Seneca Mill Headrace, view NE

22/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Clopper Grist mill, side S.

23/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPO

Black Rock Mill, view NE

2A/40



M 19-3B

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPO

National Capitol Skest & Trap Club Clubhouse (DMI #036), view NW

25/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Seneca Baptist Church (M 24-01) view NW

26/40



M19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Grusendorf Log House (M19-38) view W.

27/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RC6A

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Woodlands site and Smokehouse (M20-29) view S.

28/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Caulfield-King House (M20-39) view N

29/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Ballenger House (DMI #017), view SW

30/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RC64

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Butt House (DMI #022) view N

31/40



M 19-38

Susquehanna Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Musser House 2 (DMI 067), view t/w

32/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery, Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Jamison House, view NW

33/40



M19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPO

Stohm House (DMI #019) view M

39/40



M 19-38
Seneca Creek SP
Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

Miller House, view NE

35/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Benjamin W. Allnut, view W.

36/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Pierpont House (DMI #017) view SE

37/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co SP

RCGA

2-3 /03

Md SHPD

Clopper Road Bridge Abutments, view E

38/40



M 19-38

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPO

B26 Railroad Underpass (M 20-30) views.

39/40



M 19-3B

Seneca Creek SP

Montgomery Co Md

RCGA

2-3/03

Md SHPD

Waring Viaduct (M 19-10) view SE

40/40